

POUNDMAKER 25¢

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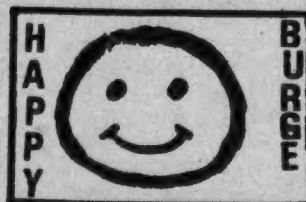
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THE NOW LOOK



Jerry Saddleback interviewed. See page 20

Multiculturalism: *farewell to a bi-gone era*

by Morgan Thomas

The establishment of an ethnic council and an active program of multicultural grants are among the proposals announced this past weekend by federal Minister of State responsible for Multiculturalism Dr. Stanley Haidasz.

Speaking Saturday to the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Businessmen's Federation annual convention at the Chateau Lacombe, Dr. Haidasz stressed the role that Ukrainians, "as a very well organized and visible ethno-cultural group in Canada," could take.

"You have demonstrated in the past, as you no doubt will continue to do in the future, that you are capable of animating other groups in the pursuit of common goals."

Dr. Haidasz expressed his pleasure at the expansion of his budget from three to ten million dollars for this fiscal year. He stated that the government's approval of the new and expanded program "underlines the fact that the policy on multiculturalism is being implemented by this government with both seriousness and determination."

Early last week, Dr. Haidasz had announced the first appointments to the newly-formed Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism. He explained that the council's role will be to provide an overview of all ethno-cultural groups in Canada; examine

their changing relationships to each other; and chart the long-range course of multiculturalism.

Dr. Haidasz would like to see the council play "an important role in sensitizing members of dominant cultures to the needs, aspirations, and values of Canada's minority groups."

He mentioned that plans have been made to allocate grants to help finance the building of multicultural centres throughout the country. These grants will tend to aid those groups which are already cohesive, as the applicants have to provide part of the funding. Also, the government will allocate funds to those projects which have a good chance of success.

The government is also conducting a study to determine the role that language plays in cultural retention.

To follow up, it is planned to publish language texts for different tongues. Dr. Haidasz noted that "many groups teaching ancestral languages to their children have to use out-dated textbooks or, in some cases, books produced by non-Canadian sources."

To increase Canadians' awareness of the various cultures in Canada, the government has commissioned the writing of several textbooks on their histories and contributions.

Plans have also been made to have

national folk art festivals annually and to sponsor a series of theatre festivals to aid groups in producing plays in their ancestral languages.

The government also intends to survey and commission a series of books on ethnic crafts as these were felt to be definite expression of the individual groups in Canada.

It is hoped that a number of agencies such as the CBC will include programs that will reflect the multicultural makeup of Canada. Consideration will be given to groups wishing to produce such programming on radio or television.

Through these programs it is hoped a position will be achieved in Canada where "that which is Slavic, Asian, African, or what have you, is no less Canadian than is the kilt, shamrock, or the fleur de lys."

When asked if the multiculturalism programs would be suppressed by bi-culturalism, Dr. Haidasz answered that he had found great support in Quebec for multiculturalism and he felt that the program has no worries of being suppressed.

more on multiculturalism
Stanfield speaks out

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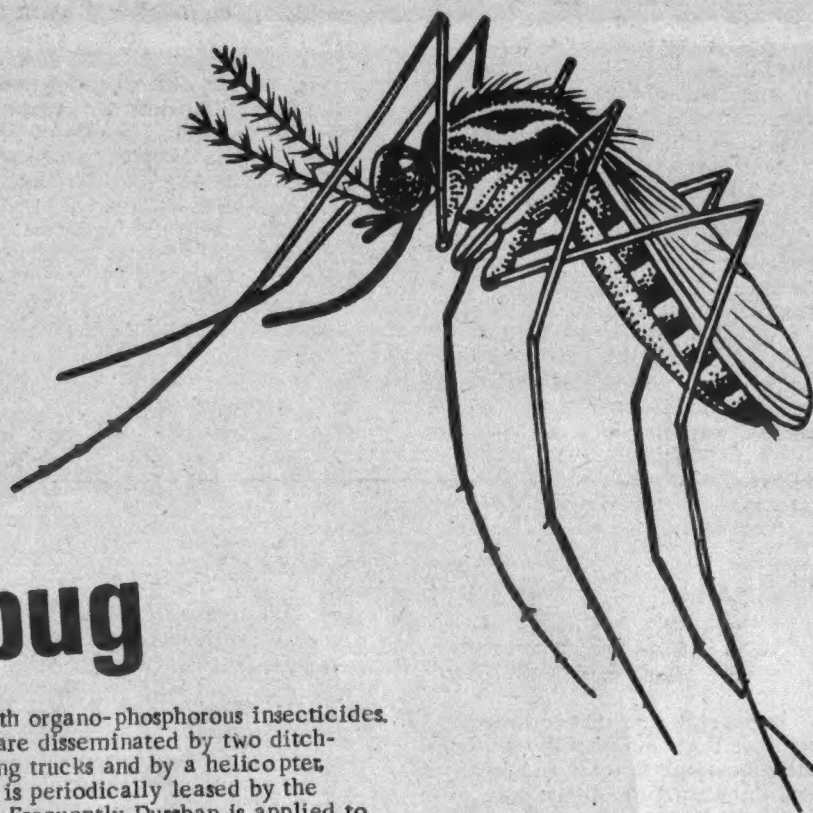
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LETTERS PAGE

Poundmaker

11129 80 ave.



Triumph of the bug

Dear Editor,

Are mosquitoes bothering you? Well, if they are, University of Alberta Entomologist Dr. Brian Hocking advises "Cultivate an interest in mosquitoes. When you study them, they don't seem to bother you."

If you don't want to heed this advise then take some comfort in the knowledge that a new approach to mosquito control is finally underway in Edmonton. It involves extensive aerial location, identification, and numbering of actual and potential water holding spots in and around the City, and the transfer of this information to detailed maps. When completed, these maps will provide the City

with precise information as to the water level and the type of mosquito population present.

In progress now for about four weeks, Edmonton's 1973 mosquito control program is financed by a budget of over 147 thousand dollars. This is almost three times the budget of 1971. The program's aim is largely one of the temporary control of mosquitoes in a 227 square mile area which includes the City of Edmonton.

A permanent staff of from five to six men and a peak operational staff of about 40 men is maintained by the City. The mapping work, however, is only done during the summer by students, who are also building mosquito cages which are to be used in basic mosquito research.

The mosquitoes are controlled by the use of larvicides such as Dursban and adulticides such as Malathion which

are both organo-phosphorous insecticides. They are disseminated by two ditch-spraying trucks and by a helicopter which is periodically leased by the City. Frequently Dursban is applied to small clay granules which are then showered onto an area for deeper penetration of vegetation. The visual effects of this, says Mr. Keith Evans, Edmonton's Parks' Maintenance Services Supervisor, gives many people the impression that the City is "really laying the spray on heavy" which is actually not the case. The regular amount of Dursban is still being applied.

Aerial spraying by helicopters is usually carried out when City inspectors observe a mosquito bite count of about two per minute. The decision to spray mosquito larvae depends on both the size of the body of water tested and on the number of larvae counted per dip.

The helicopter flies at a speed of from 40-60 miles per hour, and at an altitude of about 40 feet. It can operate efficiently in disseminating its minute spray droplets only when the wind velocity is below five miles per hour. Meteorological statistics indicate that this required condition does not occur frequently in the Edmonton area.

The City does not spray all areas in its control zone. Conforming to government regulations, principally just the river and ravine areas are treated. The spray is not applied to populated areas, on food crops, nor on waters containing fish. Nor does the City spray lands whose owners specifically request that their properties not be sprayed.

However, spraying, especially adulticiding, is only of a very temporary nature because "of the distances which mosquitoes may fly-- up to 20 to 50 miles for some of our more commoner species", as a report by Dr. Hocking says. Indeed, as Dr. Leslie Allan, Calgary's City Health Officer said, "spraying is more a public relations thing", bringing sometimes only an expensive three hour respite.

The real answer is permanent control, which is possible only through so-called "source reduction" programs. This involves the filling or draining of depressions, and the emptying of unnecessary containers, as mosquitoes hatch in standing waters. However, according to Dr. Hocking's report, "none of the troublesome species breed in water barrels, tin cans, or choked eaves troughs."

In Edmonton and the surrounding area common trouble spots are roadside ditches, the water from skating rinks and pools in grassy areas on vacant lots in industrial and residential areas. Where it can be done, "draining, filling, or even deepening boughs and pools is obviously preferable to chemical control treatment since it only has to be done once to eliminate the nuisance permanently", reports Dr. Hocking.

The City, however, has no source reduction program. It hopes to eventually establish one, but Mr. Evans says the expense of such a program, not to mention the legal problems involved in "reducing the sources" on private property, place such a plan in the distant future. In addition, he feels that the ecological effects of such a plan may be questionable.

The insecticides which are now being used, Dursban and Malathion, are both fairly toxic and, according to Department of the Environment officials, have outdoor lifetimes of from about two to four days respectively. This contrasts greatly with that of the formerly used insecticide DDT, whose exceedingly long outdoor lifetime has lead to serious ecological problems.

cont. on pp. 23

EDITORIAL

The POUNDMAKER name is probably already familiar to some of you as that of one of the two newspapers on the U of A campus since last fall. This is volume two, and the first summer publication.

The name remains the same -- the newspaper is now very different. Thanks to the generosity of the Opportunities for Youth program we are finally putting into practice a much talked-about dream: a desire to extend our coverage to the city at large.

For some time we have realized that the university represents but a small sub-community within the city of Edmonton. At a grass-roots level, students are still citizens -- with responsibilities and activities related to their roles as such.

During the past year, our first publishing year, the POUNDMAKER has attempted to resolve these aspects of student character. We dealt with university issues, certainly; but more importantly we tried to make our readers aware of the importance of participation in and concern with universal issues.

We examined such problems as transportation in the city, labour disputes, and the Dr. Craig affair. We ran a legal advice column and a series of articles on city service agencies.

Because we depended on volunteer workers, many of whom attended university, it was not possible to do all we wanted. Now, with ten full-time paid staff members, we are able to devote the necessary attention to the production of a newspaper whose sole purpose is to examine and reflect the city as a community.

POUNDMAKER has become a community newspaper, in the broadest sense of its meaning. Published once a week, it will consist of 24 pages of in-depth community, city and provincial news.

Edmonton to us does not represent merely the buildings, streets and houses. It is a city made up of people -- people who have problems and need solutions, people with answers, and those who are simply doing unique and rewarding things.

It is about these people that we will be writing. We hope to be able to acquaint you with such things as the difficulties in getting good accommodation or cheap food, and with the people who are trying to solve these problems. As well, we will be bringing to your attention people or groups you might not know of who need support.

POUNDMAKER's key philosophy is that this paper is being written for you. For this reason we are opening our pages to any group which feels it has information

the city, but who normally would not be able to have it published.

We therefore invite any organization or group of individuals who have information they consider valuable to share it by making use of the POUNDMAKER. We will give you all the assistance we can in organizing and preparing it for printing.

Even if you don't have information, but do have a question or see a problem somewhere -- phone us and we'll try to find out what is happening.

Just give us a call at 433-5041 or drop around to our office at 11129 - 80th Avenue. Write us a letter anyway, with your comments and suggestions if you are unable to get hold of us otherwise.

We want to hear from you. We want to know what the issues are which make you angry and frustrated; or better still, how you managed to solve your problems. Only then, by sharing our knowledge, will the POUNDMAKER become to the greatest degree possible Edmonton's first community newspaper.

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Editor:
News Editor:
Advertising and Business Manager:
Advertising:
Photographer (unless otherwise indicated):

Ross Harvey
Judy Samoil
Trish Richards
Roger Davies
Terry Malanchuk

Full-time Staff: Ross Harvey, Judy Samoil, Terry Malanchuk, Cheryl Croucher, Kimball Cariou, John Ray, Morgan Thomas, Victor Benesch, Sheila Macdonald, Dave Berger.

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Volunteer Staff This Issue: Rick Grant -- layout, cigarettes, ideas (some of which were even usable ... watch out for low-flying center-spreads) and Jim Selby -- author, poet, bon vivant and layout and the most gross smoked sardine or herring or whatever any of us had seen for a long time.

"It is significant that food prices have been chosen for a public outcry when food is not the only sector with rising prices. Food is chosen because the basic producers of food are not organized enough to defend themselves," says Bill Dascavich of the National Farmers Union, who spoke at a public forum on food prices last Wednesday at Garneau United Church.

Other speakers included Eugene Mitchell of the Alberta Federation of Labour and a representative of the Consumer's Association of Canada.

The CAC speaker called for a "study of all levels of the food distribution chain", noting that lack of efficiency in food distribution is one of the CAC's main concerns. She also called on consumers to express their concern directly to their MP's and to increase their knowledge of how to buy food cheaply.

Food

Dascavich says that in the past there has not been enough communication between farmers and urban workers, "enabling the elitist class to exploit both groups and amass great quantities of wealth and control of our destiny."

Pointing out where he feels rising food prices arise from, he says that the value of agricultural produce has risen from slightly over 1.2 billion dollars in 1949 to about three billion dollars now, while during the same period the cost of marketing the produce has risen from less than a billion to five billion dollars yearly.

Because of the economic squeeze on them, the number of farmers has been cut in half, from 733,000 in 1941 to less than 360,000 now, he says. In Alberta, over a quarter of the 62,000 farmers have loans from the Farm Credit Corporation averaging \$18,000. He also points out that only 16% of Alberta's farmers are under 35 years old.

Dascavich says that what is needed is "not band-aids, but major surgery". What we live in, he says, is not "a free enterprise democracy, but a corporate monopoly enterprise society".

Prices

The problem, he thinks, is that it is the corporate elite who make the decisions which cause inflation; that mass media helps by convincing the working class and farmers that they are making decisions through the governments.

The food industry is very adept at claiming how small its profits are, while expanding at a fantastic rate and taking more and more of the consumer's dollar, Dascavich says; he points out that the farmer gets only three cents from a loaf of bread and a nickel for the grain used in a six dollar bottle of whiskey.

"Nothing will change until people want to change and then nothing will stop them," he says.

Eugene Mitchell of the AFL says

that while the federal government set up a Prices and Incomes Commission to investigate and report on inflation, the commission never did that and "instead went on a campaign to make workers limit their wages to 6% increases and to give companies the right to increase their prices 4% or more" when

Still

necessary", proposals which were of course accepted by business. The labor movement refused to co-operate".

He says that if the government is really sincere in wanting to determine what causes the upward trend in food prices, it would not be hard to do.

Mitchell blames the government to a great extent for inflation but also blames Stanfield and the Conservative party because of their stand in favor of wage and price controls.

"Industry has been jacking up food prices in recent months in anticipation of wage and price controls which the Trudeau government has prepared to implement", he says.

Mitchell says that while wages are constantly trying to catch up with increasing prices, "nobody who establishes the prices has to negotiate with anybody. Food is a daily necessity so we have no choice".

He welcomes any investigation of the food chain and denies that wages are a cause of increasing prices. "The labor cost per unit of production is probably less than in the past", he says.

The issue of meat boycotts arose in the question period following the speeches. Mitchell says that in such boycotts,

Rise

"both the consumer and the farmer are going to lose out. The farmer will be forced to cut back production and eventually prices will go up faster than ever".

Dascavich agrees with Mitchell that "in the short term it would create problems for farmers", but says that "taking a long term view there may come a time when it will be too expensive to convert vegetable matter to protein".

Several members of the audience then argued the issue among themselves and with the panel. Some felt that such actions as meat boycotts will force corporations to cut their profits to keep selling meat. Others thought that a meat boycott will only serve to put such people as packing plant employees out of work, and hurt the Canadian farmer by forcing him to reduce production.

Other members of the audience said that if consumers would be more careful to buy nutritious foods, such as oatmeal instead of packaged cereal, food bills would be lowered. The CAC speaker said this view is partly correct, and that the prime minister is not all wrong when he says that rising food prices are partly caused by the consumer buying high priced food.

An interesting aside to the meeting came when the chairwoman, Patricia Hughes, said that Canada Safeway had been asked to send a speaker but had declined.

by Kimball Cariou



starting next week in POUNDMAKER

a new weekly series

a history of western canada

Canadian film première of Slipstream

Slipstream, a new Canadian movie, opens in Lethbridge with an invitational showing today, May 24, and Friday, May 25 it appears at the Roxy in Edmonton.

You probably haven't heard of it yet. "We're not doing the big Canadian Premiere thing... with cadillacs and furs, pretending we are Hollywood when we're not... it's silly and a waste of money." So says David Acomba, director of the film.

CINEPAX Inc. ("dealing in quality films" - Jim Mcanena, CINEPAX's distributor for the film) of Montreal have decided to put the money into "developing a strong campaign."

On Tuesday, May 22, David Acomba, who also wrote the original story that the film is based on, Jim Mcanena, and Patti Oatman, the female lead, talked to POUNDMAKER.

I discovered there is a whole mythology of "making a movie" that exists quite distinct from the film itself.

Perhaps because it is a "first" for many of the key creators - first feature length film for the director, first leading role for Patti Oatman - the "trippiness" of the process is so prevalent. More experienced directors and actors might be able to react more directly with the film itself without having to deal with their self images.

But their newness and inexperience is not to be construed as an excuse. It has its rationale. Together they may be able to discover something different, something fresh.

David Acomba's background is as producer and director of many of CBC's rock festivals - Mariposa, A Folk Festival, "Rock I" with Ian and Sylvia, "Rock II" with Delaney and Bonnie, "Straight, Clean and Simple" with Ann Murray - and a New York NET special, "Welcome to Filmore East". It has influenced his approach to the film. He sees his position as a co-ordinator of other people's talents... pulling people together to materialize the fantasy. Film-making's most allied art form is music. It is a process of orchestration.



But it is difficult. So many people involved in the making of the film are necessarily disconnected from the "creative nerve". They are like a piccolo player in an orchestra: essential to the textures of the music, but such a small part!

The actors must be closest to the film, but often a high moment, an important scene, has little to do with their skill but is... orchestrated by the camera work, editing and music.

Slipstream is a Canadian movie only because it was filmed and produced in Canada. It is not a piece of Canadiana attempting to define the edges of our country's personality. David Acomba constantly reiterates that it is the story of a man and the essence of it is anytime, anywhere.

Mike Mallard (Luke Askew) is a disc jockey producing a highly successful nightly rock show, playing the latest heavy blues, rock and folk music,

from the heart of the Canadian Prairies:

It is an unreal existence. David Acomba sees it as being a self-centred, limited experience, "like masturbation". Mike packages his ego and sends it out over the airways. He gets no feedback - he doesn't want any.

The location, the remoteness and nowhere-ness of the prairies is essential to the fantasy situation. Filmed outside of Spring Coulee near Lethbridge, it could be called a Canadian film, as part of the Canadian expression of environment.

The music is the most important single element in the totality of Slipstream. Brian Hearne produced the soundtrack rather than contract someone to write a score. He picked up some notable contributions: "Astral Weeks" (Van Morrison), "Layla" (Derrick and the Dominos), Brent Titcombe music (including parts of "Fire Chant" played with the ESO this February), and a small piece of background music by Bob Carpenter.

There is no violence, no sex (although it doesn't escape the eternal love interest), nothing that connects the film with a ready formed market. It is a slow-moving dream relying on a broader appeal of visual and musical cinematic moods.

Does it succeed? David Acomba must have been intrigued with the idea of Mike Mallard; he must have struggled to express some part of himself, to make him materialize. I wanted to understand this process for it is the grass-roots of the art.

I don't know. I haven't seen it. Jim Mcanena finds it a very beautiful film visually. Patti? "It's funky." David Acomba said that he learnt a lot making it.

Perhaps the sincerity of that last statement is the only yardstick of its value I can give you.

by Sheila Macdonald



What can you say about OFY

by John Ray



This year local screening committees were more influential in deciding which Opportunities for Youth project applications would be approved, though the program remains under the control of the Department of the Secretary of State.

The local committee in Edmonton was composed of sixteen people from different segments of the community's population. This group advised Ottawa as to which Edmonton projects should be approved. The final decision was then made by officials of the Secretary of State's department.

An Alberta project officer, Phil L' Hirondelle, regards this year's selection procedure as better than those of previous years, because he feels that "there are a lot more resources in the community, and local officers know more about the economic situations in their areas and know what projects are suitable."

The OFY program is funded by the federal government and is designed to provide high school students, post-secondary students and other youths with summer work.

It runs a maximum of sixteen weeks between May 14 and the end of August.

Some minor changes have been made this year in the direction of the program, though it has remained basically the same since it began in 1971.

Because of criticism in past years, this year's projects were chosen with an increased emphasis on community benefit.

In the past, the program was also criticized for including mostly urban young people from middle-income families, while other groups were being ignored. As a result, a preference was given this year to project applications submitted by native people, youths from low-income families, the physically handicapped, people from isolated communities, and women.

The slightly more well defined objectives of the program and the changes in criteria used when approving project applications have led to minor changes in the variety of projects running in Alberta this summer.

NORTHERN ALBERTA

One obvious difference in this year's program is that more than 368 thousand dollars is being allocated for projects in rural Northern Alberta. This is about 200 thousand more than was spent in this area last year.



Approximately 65 percent of these projects involve native young people.

Many of them will attend to the clean-up and maintenance of recreational facilities, along with the organization of recreational activities.

For example, a project on the Kehewin Reserve near St. Paul has as its objectives the "general clean-up of the reserve, along with building a baseball diamond and skating rink, and supervision of the Kehewin summer camp."

Three of the projects in this area are primarily concerned with Indian history and culture. The Cree Culture Revival Research project is one of these and will focus its attention on "some of the processes which made the Indian culture great."

Through the sharing of knowledge on cultural origins, these youths hope to "remove some of the communication barriers between Indians and Whites."

Some of the other projects in Alberta's northern rural communities will provide services to senior citizens or will supervise and coordinate activities for children.

A unique project in Atikameg, a small community about 80 miles east of Peace River, is designed to assist nurses who are working in the area. The four people involved in the project intend to accom-



lish their goal by "translating from Cree to English, by showing nurses where the people live and by helping people to understand the nurse service so they can utilize it better."

EDMONTON'S PROJECTS

The projects in Edmonton are of a very similar nature to the variety of projects operating in the city last year. About eight of the projects from last summer will be repeated this year, while many new projects are almost identical to projects of last year.

There were 44 projects approved for the urban Edmonton area. This is four more than last year and will employ more people, though the total cost of the city's projects will be less.

Several of these will directly benefit groups in the community such as emotionally disturbed adolescent girls, expectant unwed mothers, senior citizens, single-parent and inner-city children, and autistic children.

Four of the projects involve issues relating to women's rights. One of these is called Kawechetin and will assist women in the areas of "finding employment, housing, education, general welfare, and locating rehabilitative and preventative institutions and agencies."

Two projects will directly benefit Edmonton's physically handicapped.

One will provide a newspaper directed toward readers that are handicapped. Another will produce a film on wheelchair sports to "enlighten the public, inspire the handicapped and gain cooperation from all members of the community."

Other groups funded by OFY will provide Edmontonians with day care centers, arts projects, youth campgrounds and recreational centers, a legal aid service, a community food co-op, and also several groups that will attempt to communicate various kinds of information to the public.

One such informational project is Environment Education in Edmonton. This is an anti-pollution group, which will be compiling resource material on the condition of local environments. This information will be available for public use.

A unique project approved in Edmonton which will benefit a minority group is called Summer Rocket Program. There are not many rocketeers in the city according to recent counts, but this project will give them an opportunity to learn more about the technical aspects of rocketry. The project will hit heights of excitement at a whirlwind climax on August 17 when the first Canadian Annual Rocketry Nationals are held in our fair city.

One problem which could plague some of the projects is the lack of an effective means of informing the public of the services which they will be providing.

The OFY program will be of little benefit to the community if Edmontonians are unaware of the kind of services and opportunities which the projects are offering.

Posters will be used and some assistance will be given by the news media in the hope of publicizing the activities of specific groups.

In some cases, publicity is not needed, but for many projects, the involvement of community members is essential if these projects are to be of any benefit at all to anyone other than those who receive salaries from federal OFY funds.

Any question concerning the OFY projects in Edmonton or those in rural areas of Northern Alberta can be directed to the OFY office in Edmonton. The office is located just east of the MacDonald Hotel at One Thornton Court, and the phone number is 425-7535.

Ahhh—not much

by John Ray

Is the Opportunities for Youth program a waste of government money? Is it a summer welfare program run by federal officials who are out of touch with local problems?

Certainly there are those in Canada who feel this, and would agree that in spite of changes made in the program it is doing little to decrease unemployment.

The changes made this year are good ones, but it seems that more needs to be done.

The fact that applicants are not told of the results of their applications until the end of April is one reason why the government's motivation behind OFY is somewhat suspect.

It would seem that by notifying applicants earlier in the year of the results of their applications, those who are rejected would have more time to look for other summer jobs. As the system now stands, those who are rejected will tend to think of their lack of employment as the fault of their own inadequacies, rather than as a result of high unemployment.

Last week the federal Secretary of State, Hugh Faulkner, was in Edmonton. He agrees that it would be better if applicants were notified earlier. "The results were sent out to applicants earlier this year, but more improvement is needed in this area," he says.

If the government was aware of this problem, then the attempt to correct it was at best half-hearted.

OFY does not get to the root of the unemployment problem, for it has little effect on the economy as a whole. If its only purpose is to appease those who would tend to criticize the situation and the government's methods of dealing with it, then it is a wasted effort. The issue is not this simple, however.

Hugh Faulkner is pleased with the success of OFY, for he feels that communities across Canada derive much

benefit from the program. He also says that the reaction from Canadians has been favorable.

The number of OFY applications fell sharply this year; one of every three was accepted, compared to only one in eight last year. Mr. Faulkner does not see this as a lack of enthusiasm on the part of young people. He says, "The attitude of young people towards OFY has matured." He went on to say that this attitude was reflected in the higher quality of the projects described on application forms.

Mr. Faulkner says that the government is considering a year-round program called Opportunities for People to replace the short term OFY and Local Initiatives Programs. "This would get away from the seasonal nature of OFY, so that a funding process would be available all year for beneficial projects," Mr. Faulkner added.

Whether OFY is a waste of funds and effort depends ultimately on the people involved in the individual projects. In Edmonton there are many projects which have the potential of being very helpful to the community. If the people involved work hard towards this end and achieve their original objectives, then the program will be of definite value. It will then be the government's responsibility to continue its improvement.

The selection procedures used when choosing between applicants were better this year because of the increased involvement of local advisory committees. If OFY continues to improve and projects become increasingly more relevant to local situations, then program planners should be complimented for learning from past mistakes.

If the program moves no closer to the heart of unemployment and other community problems, however, then OFY has been nothing more than a token gesture and a political strategy.



It's a matter of initiative

"One of the major difficulties in representing people is the lack of involvement by a large number of those people," says West 10 Area Council Chairman Joe Jansen.

But "the people are not involved for many damned good reasons. Their non-involvement is a positive political statement about the way things are presently being run."

Nevertheless, Mr. Jansen estimates 10,000 people are at least aware of West 10, and approximately 900 of them directly involved with the project in some way.

West 10 is an experimental community development project in west Edmonton encompassing the area of 10 community leagues. It is an attempt to combine all social services and community services into one over-all unit on a decentralized local scale, thereby increasing efficiency and effectiveness and reducing costs.

The social services located there include City Social Services, the provincial department of health and social development, Canada Manpower, a consumer home economist from the department of agriculture and the Bureau of Child Study. The community services include an action information centre, a consumers' association, a community newspaper, a wholesale clothing store and craft centre, student legal services, a day care centre and many volunteer programs.

By concentrating these services at a local level, it was hoped ways could be found to initiate community participation in the decision-making process. The most important component of citizen participation is the area council, a committee of 15 persons elected annually by the people in the West 10 area. The area council theoretically has final control over the policies and direction of the West 10 complex, located at 12225 105th Avenue.

Mr. Jansen believes people have the right to organize and take more control over their community, and that they must use this right.

He feels the decision-making level must be brought down to the consumer level, so those people affected by any decision must in fact take an active part in that decision. The area council, therefore, is a big step towards giving the people an effective voice in decisions concerning the West 10 community.

For this to work, the people must make their wants and needs known to the workers at West 10. If the citizens involve themselves and organize over specific issues, the whole process is immediately more effective.

One of the area council's major concerns, therefore, is to gain the trust and respect of the community. Jansen feels that once the council has proved itself responsible in terms of the wants and needs of the people they represent, they can then begin to assume more direct control of the decisions affecting their area.

This kind of control is a step toward participatory democracy. He feels that true democracy "is a three-component thing - political, social, and economic democracy."

There is an existing type of political democracy, he says, but we also need a social democracy in which "people would have the personal liberty to choose a lifestyle that suits them and at the same time be responsible to the needs of the other people around them".

Economic democracy is a process by which both producer and consumer together set the goals and objectives of the economy. Both components would co-operate in producing what is most essential in the most efficient manner.

"The people must determine their collective economic destinies," he said.

Jansen sees the process of localizing power as a necessity for an equalized society. It is essential that the power structure be reversed, with most decision-making lying with the people and higher levels of government serving in a co-ordinating capacity. He feels this change should be a growing gradual process of democratization which "must be



Joe Jansen, West 10 Area Council chairman

approached knowledgeably, within the limits of established laws.

He sees no possibility for a radical, immediate turnover of the power structure in present Canadian society. Consequently, an evolving process is the only reasonable solution. He sees power as control of knowledge and information rather than control of money.

The provincial government is apparently not adverse to losing a certain portion of its jurisdiction to responsible citizen groups. There has been controversy and conflict between the area council and government-funded agencies at West 10, but on the whole, co-operation has been excellent.

This is amazing, considering the number of different government levels, agencies and volunteers' groups involved in the project. The scope of West 10 in dealing with a total community is probably unique in North America.

The success of this project depends on the amount of responsibility and power the people of the West 10 area are willing to assume.

If the people of West 10 demand control of their community affairs, and if the government does not obstruct them, this project could become the model for progressive urban reform.

by Jim Selby



West Edmonton Social Task Force (West 10) 12225 - 105 Avenue

UCF sets priorities — Day Care No. 1

by Morgan Thomas

Five areas of social service have been newly established as top priority for funding by Edmonton's United Way. The priorities have been revised to meet the needs of the community more efficiently.

In its service priority report released on May 11 of this year it outlined its new priority ratings of social services. Included as top priorities are day care; institutional treatment for children; social rehabilitation; planning, co-ordination and development of community services; and information and referral services.

The Priority Setting Committee rated 39 services provided by the United Way's 44 member agencies on a priority scale of one to four. Each service was rated separately according to its need in the community and according to its priority for fund support. The committee emphasized that "there was no assessment or evaluation of any agency, its programs or its staff", rather it assessed the needs being met by the services provided by the agencies.

The United Way had already stated that, regardless of the report, it would not destroy an agency. For a four-year period, beginning January 1, 1973, all agency allocations are being frozen at the 1972 level. All new money (raised above that level) would be allocated on a priority basis. This year there is about 107 thousand dollars over the 1972 level of 1.9 million dollars.

These priorities will not be static as the United Way plans to reassess its fund priorities yearly to meet the changing needs within the community. For example, this year funding for day care services is rated as a first priority. In its report, the committee noted that "a great and rapidly growing need was seen for day care services in the community."

It was felt that although these services should be the responsibility of the government, sufficient funds did not seem to be forthcoming in the immediate fu-

ture, and it was necessary for the United Way to meet the immediate financial needs in this area. United Way funding was therefore given a first priority with the intention that it be lowered as the government increased its funding responsibility.

Services in the first category are designated as high priority for current funding, with first claim to additional funds available; second priority services would have some claim to additional funds; third priority funding is maintained at the present level; and in fourth priority, United Way support would decrease as other resources became available.

With day care, the reports profile points out that special attention should be given to services for children under two, after-school programs for the six to twelve-year-old group, emergency day care, and facilities for children needing special care such as the handicapped, emotionally disturbed and retarded.

The committee gave first priority to institutional treatment for children although it felt the government should take fuller responsibility because of the high cost of professional staff and operations in this type of service.

It went on to suggest that United Way funds should finance new programs within residential treatment, such as volunteer groups, follow-up services, research and special education.

As these new programs develop and prove their effectiveness, the government could take over those new programs letting United Way funds meet other needs.

Social rehabilitation also received a first priority. This service is aimed at assisting people of all age levels who are getting little or no support in coping with life. "There are individuals who find it difficult to participate in normal social activities in the community; people who have been in and out of an institution frequently, having psychiatric problems, having difficulty in cop-

ing with their self-concept, relating to others and resolving problem situations."

The report points out that rehabilitation services help the community absorb people who would break down under the increasing strain in today's society.

Planning, co-ordination and development of community services "was given a first priority rating for community need on the basis that citizen participation in planning and co-ordination of community services allows for increased efficiency in the solving of problems, as well as for the expansion of many services without additional costs." The committee also felt that both voluntary and government planning should be available in the community and for this reason rated it as a first priority for funds.

The increased use of information and referral services automatically established them as a first priority service. Despite the fact that the city largely supports the Central Information and Referral Service, the committee agreed that there was a need for more voluntary funding.

Some of the services rated second priority for funds include: counselling for families, children and individuals under stress; halfway houses; camping; rehabilitation for the disabled; transportation for the handicapped; recruitment and training of volunteers and aides; and social research and community youth workers.

Third priority services include: social services to transients, newcomers, migrants and immigrants; sheltered employment; social activity centres for the aged; disaster services; physical education and athletics; social recreation and cultural arts; public information; residential accommodation; and citizen planning.

Availability of funding from other sources was the principle reason for placing some services in the fourth rating category. A few of the services included here were: guidance and compan-

ionship to youth by supervised volunteers; home meals for the ill and the aged; protective services for the aged; maternal and child health services; medical supply and equipment service; and medical research.

The committee also recommended that:

- a study be undertaken on the effect of fees for counselling services.
 - the United Way should act as a spokesman to private industry about direct social investment by the private sector.
 - a comprehensive home care service be established by coordinating such services as employment of the homebound, rehabilitation for the disabled, home meals for the ill and aged, homemakers, medical supplies and equipment, visiting nurses, volunteer visiting to the aged and disabled, and transportation for the handicapped.
 - funds should be directed into research and study of the effects of halfway houses, and for experimental work in halfway houses for teenagers.
 - some thought should be given to distributing meals-on-wheels, through sheltered workshops, current sheltered workshop facilities would have to be altered before this could be carried out.
 - though several agencies provide social activities for the aged, there is a need for more day care facilities.
 - school systems be encouraged to open facilities to community use so that communities can make optimum use of present facilities.
- It is interesting to note that the validity of the report has already been substantiated. When the agencies submitted their proposed budgets for this year, a breakdown showed that the requested funds corresponded to that which would be allotted under the new priority system.

Priorities emerged from study and re-organization

The United Way's Services Priority report represents a rapid re-organization of social service funding and organization in Edmonton.

Until 1971, money was allocated in a manner described by Mr. Hugh Harvey of the United Way as deficit funding. Member agencies of the United Way were asked to submit a list of their total incomes and expenditures. The deficit in their budget was made up by the United Way.

Although the agencies were definitely filling a need, the system had some large drawbacks. The United Way had no specific knowledge of the services agencies provided nor what proportion of the money went to what services. Since it had no direct knowledge of community needs, it couldn't easily channel its funds toward specific goals.

Two years ago, it decided to re-organize its system of funding. The United Way asked its member agencies to define their objectives and outline the programs they had instituted in order to achieve these objectives. The agencies were also asked to compile reports stating expenditures on each program and the time spent on them, thereby arriving at the total cost (salaries included) of each service that they provided.

In November 1971, a seminar was held with the agencies to discuss plans that had been made for determining social priorities. It was decided then to proceed to collect data needed to make priority judgments.

The United Way managed to secure a Local Initiatives Project Grant enabling it to hire eight students to produce profiles on each member agency.

Information for profiles was collected primarily from a broad questionnaire and followed up by interviews with agencies and observations of their services. Interviews were also conducted with non-member agencies and numerous government personnel.

The profiles were sent back to the United Way along with comments from the agencies.

In November 1972, a small committee representing both the United Way and its agencies, was set up to nominate people for a Priority Setting Committee. The resulting committee included Chairman, Dr. William Bramley-Moore; Vice-Chairman, Dr. Elsie McFarland; Dr. Muriel Affleck; Mrs. Mary Dowhan; Lloyd Egan; Si Fialkow; Preston Manning; Mrs. Edith Preston; Wally Ross; Bob Schimmel; Lief Stolee; Mary Van Stolk; Barrie Wharf; and Tony Whelan.

The committee finished its study at the end of March 1973.

The idea of a qualitative approach (providing substantial information to a well-informed group representative of the community) was one that had been used successfully by the Chicago Community Fund in June 1972. The actual rating process was modified to suit Edmonton's needs. Both the agencies and the priority setting committee had a say in the changes to the process.

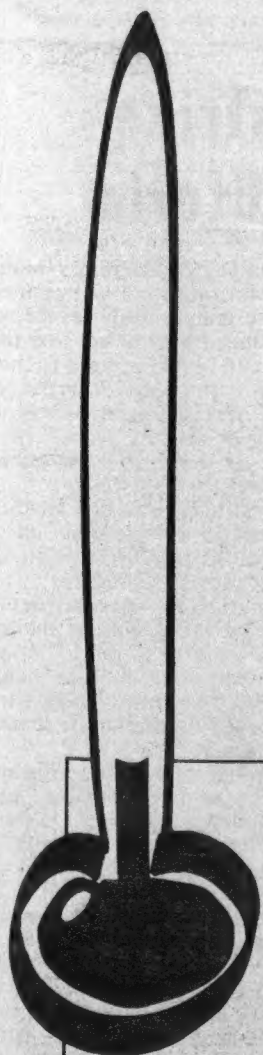
The committee examined 39 services provided by the 44 agencies. Each service was given a priority by examining the Definition of Field; the Nature and Extent of Need; Stage of Development; Future needs and Trends; Public-Voluntary Relationships; and Financing Patterns. From this the priority of the service for United Way Support was decided on a scale of one to four.

1st Priority - a high priority for current funding, with first claim to any additional funds available.

2nd Priority - stable for current funding, with some claim to additional funds available.

3rd Priority - funding is maintained at its present level.

4th Priority - maintained by United Way funds at its present level, with Fund support to decrease or fade out as other resources become available.



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THE ANTHOLOGY OF
GREATER EDMONTON POETRY
edited by Allan Shute & R. G. Fyfe



Scona Legion won't bargain

The management of the Strathcona Legion is refusing to meet with a government-appointed mediator, Hank Lipke, to settle the ten-week old strike by bartenders and waitresses at its hall at 10416-81 Ave.

Lipke has been unable to arrange a meeting to renew negotiations since he was appointed last week. A meeting had been set for Thursday, May 17th but on that morning the secretary-manager of the branch, John Belec, phoned Lipke to cancel the meeting under orders from the executive.

The secretary-treasurer of the striking local, John Rawluk, says that the Strathcona Legion executive will not negotiate because "it would mean a settlement, which they don't want". He may send a letter from the union asking the Board of Industrial Relations to prosecute the south side legion under Section 78 of the Alberta Labour Act, for failing to bargain in good faith with the union.

Belec refuses to explain the executives reluctance to meet and settle the strike. He simply says "no comment", because he feels that anything he says "certainly would be misquoted".

The Strathcona executive has in the last few weeks charged that the Beverage Dispensers Union is using its branch to train bartenders for work elsewhere. Rawluk says that this is "very unfair because it's simply not true". Because of the lack of facilities to train bartenders until recently, he says that every employer has had to train his own barmen, who can either stay or go to work in another establishment. He says the union has nothing to do with who quits and who doesn't.

The union is asking \$2.45 an hour for waitresses and \$3.20 for barmen, which was the conciliation board award. Before the strike, they were getting \$2.30 and \$3.00 respectively. These rates are at least 30 cents an hour less

than in all the hotels in the city, and below other legions, so the legion pay is obviously not an incentive for anyone to stay.

The present staff of the Strathcona Legion is receiving \$2.50 for waitresses and \$3.25 for bartenders. There are only nine people working, as compared to 22 strikers, and Rawluk says that even so they are presently overstaffed. The business has declined to much less than half of what it was before. The situation has become desperate enough that the management has opened the branch to the public.

The management has also begun remodeling the building. Neither of these moves have made an appreciable difference in the number of customers, according to the strikers.

The reaction of the labor movement in Alberta has been strongly in favor of the strikers.

At the May 9 convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour a motion

was passed authorizing the executive of the AFL to contact the Minister of Labour, Bert Hohol, to investigate and prosecute the Strathcona Legion management for unfair labour practices.

Several speakers gave strong support to the Beverage Dispensers, and one felt that union members in Alberta should avoid going to non-unionized Legion Halls, a proposal which received considerable support.

The Edmonton and District Labour Council has also acted strongly in favour of the strikers. After the last meeting of the council, most of its members went down to the picket line and marched with the union members.

Rawluk emphasizes that the Canadian Legion itself is not to blame for the strike. He says that two other union branches in the city, Montgomery (Branch 24) and Kingsway (Branch 150) have reached agreements with their unions and describes the relations between union and management as "most friendly and harmonious". He says that they are "by all means worthy of patronage".

The union feels that the strike has been caused solely by the management of the Strathcona Legion, which it says is made up of "reactionary, anti-union, strike-breakers".

The striking employees are maintaining a high morale on the picket line. Although they have been out of work for over two months, they say they are still getting along on their \$50 a week strike pay. They are determined to win their battle, and it seems certain that they will, if negotiations resume or if court action takes place against the legion.

This appears to account in large part for the reluctance of the management to negotiate. Since most Legion members appear to be supporting the strikers by not going to eat or drink at the Strathcona Legion, the management is evidently afraid of losing face by giving in and negotiating.

If such is the case, time is running out for the executive to win its case. It looks certain that either resumed negotiations or a court battle will end in victory for the union, as the law is clearly on its side, calling on the union management to negotiate.

strike editorial

Strathcona Legion Secretary-Manager Belec's reaction to being questioned about the strike is extremely revealing.

When I phoned him to ask why the Strathcona executive has refused to meet with Lipke, he first wanted to know how POUNDMAKER was operating. I said that we are working on an OFY grant. His reply was that we were, in other words, spending the taxpayers' dollars.

I then asked him if he had anything to say about the strike. He said "no comment", and that POUNDMAKER "is just a bunch of radical imbeciles".

This is interesting. Several weeks ago when we first ran a story on the strike, we sent a reporter to the legion to talk to Belec. He wouldn't talk then, either. Obviously he simply didn't want to talk to us, even before he knew what kind of paper this is.

I asked him if he had liked the story that had been written at that time, to which he replied that "it wasn't a story, it was a bunch of garbage. If this is journalism, then you've got a lot to learn".

Well, I suppose I do, but I have found that it is somewhat difficult to fairly represent someone's point of view when he won't talk to me, except to call me names. Of course I have a bias in this case, but that is unavoidable, isn't it?

I just wish I could get some coherent information out of Mr. Belec so that I could write better stories.

by Kimball Carliou



Two members of Beverage Dispenser's Local 579, Joe Watson and Joyce Sennet, picketting the Strathcona Legion. The Legion's executive has refused to bargain with the union either before or after the ten week-old strike. A government mediator has now been appointed.

Don't read this—it's dirty

by Victor Benesch

The Provincial government's stand "that there is not a general air pollution problem in Edmonton", has been criticized by the University Interdisciplinary Committee for Environmental Quality (ICEQ), in a report titled "Air Pollution in Edmonton" issued in March.

ICEQ is a group of university faculty and graduate students who have come together voluntarily because of mutual concern about environmental problems. Members are drawn from various departments in the Faculties of Science, Arts, and Law.

Commenting on the conclusions of a 1968-69 Provincial government report on air pollution, ICEQ says the "correct conclusion is that we do not know the extent of the problem, but high levels of oxides and increasing levels of hydrocarbons suggest that it may be serious.

Controversy mainly centres around the location of one of the two continuous air pollution monitors maintained by the Department of the Environment. Located on the third floor of the government's Administration Building, the monitor, according to ICEQ, "provides no insight into the level of automobile pollution, either in the general area of the City of Edmonton or in any possible danger spots where traffic density is high and exposure is greatest. The second air pollution monitor is located in the refinery area of Edmonton.

ICEQ also maintains that "The locations of the air intakes was determined by convenience only, and not by any scientific considerations." In particular, the location of the nitrogen oxide monitor on the north-east corner of the third floor certainly has an adverse effect on its readings.

"... This location can be occasionally exposed to the emissions—with high levels of nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbon—of the Rosedale Generation Station, with winds from the south."

Because of this, ICEQ considers the data supplied by the government concerning actual automobile pollution as doubtful.

The distribution of automobile pollution at the street level is affected by buildings, traffic densities, and tunnels. Of most importance, however, is the effects of Edmonton's meteorological peculiarities. Edmonton, which usually has light winds, has no great amount of air flushing as in other parts of Alberta.

In addition, temperature inversions (stable air) exist over Edmonton every night during the summer and in winter on over half the day as well. In stable air, little mixing of upper and lower layers takes place, and pollutants remain near the level at which they have been released.

According to the ICEQ report, "no studies indicate any connection between the pollution values measured at the Administration Building and values measured elsewhere in the City of Edmonton. Most air pollution in Edmonton comes from automobiles in the downtown area and along the traffic arteries; from the heavy petroleum refining and chemical industries in the north-east part of the City; from Inland Cement in the north-west part of the City, and from power generation stations such as Rosedale and Clover Bar.

"Measurements made at the third floor of the Administration Building have no necessary connection with the levels of air pollution from these sources and we are unable to deduce the levels of air pollution from these sources along Jasper Avenue, for example, or along the Groat Road or indeed in Beverly or Hardisty from the measurements made at the third floor of the Administration Building."

The Administration Building measurements are thus relevant only to the government centre, and could only be applied to the downtown area by further

study. The government, however, as yet has not carried out such studies.

The provincial Department of the Environment's response to this criticism has been a stoic insistence that the air pollution monitor on the third floor of the Administration Building does provide

because of the small amount of time actually spent walking out on the streets by the average shopper. And because stores have their own air circulation systems whose air intakes are located high above the streets, little hazard, if any, can be found even on long shopping

of Alberta who is also a member of ICEQ, the "future development of metropolitan Edmonton, which will eventually surround the refinery area, can only further compound the difficulties which are presently being experienced.

In a report issued by the Department of the Environment, mention is made of the release of air pollution indices twice daily to the new media. What it fails to mention, however, is brought out the ICEQ report. The so-called index is "determined on the basis of two hourly determinations at 7 and 8 a.m.

"This is just before the maximum build up of pollutants from traffic and is done to enable the index to be provided to the media for early morning news broadcasts."

Obviously "this timing will cause the index to miss pollution events from high levels of oxidants which do not occur until later in the day after temperatures and ultra-violet light can act on pollutants in the air."

Also a point of major contention is the air quality index itself (AQI), as well as the index scale.

The way the index is calculated is similar to that of other cities. It is defined as a linear sum of the concentrations of four pollutants raised to the appropriate powers. The four pollutants are oxidants, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, and haze particles in the air. All are measured from the Administration Building.

The limitations of this index are obvious. In cities such as Toronto, Chicago, and New York, which have air quality indices, the indices are based on numerous average measurements made at a variety of stations. Edmonton's are based mainly on the measurements of only one station.

"Moreover, there is considerable evidence that the levels of nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxides are important in triggering the formation of total oxidants." Thus contrary to what the Department of the Environment suggests in its AQI formula, the levels of nitrogen oxide and total oxidants are not independent.

"In addition, there is also little evidence to say that damage from carbon monoxide at 30 parts per million is equivalent to that of oxidants at .08 parts per million or nitrogen oxides at 1.5 parts per million. Yet, their indices are combined on the ... assumption that the damage from each at the maximum permissible level is equivalent. This same applies... to coefficients of haze units which have no known relation to public health effects of pollution."

A basic contradiction exists also in the index scale itself which reads as follows:

0-20	clean air
21-40	light pollution
41-60	moderate pollution
61-80	high pollution
81-100	severe pollution

Under some circumstances, although there might not be any visible pollutants, the ozone or total oxidant in the air can be fairly high damaging the lungs. Yet according to this scale, the air quality index for Edmonton would produce a reading indicative of clean air or very light pollution.

"Indeed", says ICEQ, the present scale would read "light pollution" in the presence of 60 parts per million of carbon monoxide (twice the maximum allowable) and low levels of oxides of nitrogen, and coefficients of haze. Such levels of carbon monoxide would be very dangerous.

"In sum, there is no basis for attaching the present scale to the air quality index."



BUT THE AIR QUALITY INDEX IS ONLY ONE TODAY, MR. MINISTER.....

an accurate indication of air quality in most of Edmonton "80-90%" of the time. This is, of course, excluding "refinery row", the eastern boundary of the City, which has its own pollution monitor.

Regarding the third floor location of the pollution monitor, the government tends to try to justify this practice by "citing that wind and temperature readings taken at the Airport might not be applicable at all locations within the City.

As far as automobile pollution is concerned, Jerry Lack, Head of the Air Quality Control Branch of the Department of the Environment feels that most of the pollution is confined to traffic rush hours where due to traffic lights and a high car density frequent stops and startings take place. In spite of Edmonton's frequent temperature inversions, Mr. Lack also supposes that areas such as Groat Road are relatively clean regions due to smoother and hence more efficient car engine operation. Indeed, he expects that the air in this area "may even be cleaner" than in most other parts of the City.

As to the pollution problem in the downtown area, Mr. Lack feels that in any event it is not really acute

spree.

"During periods of high pollution, accidents at airports and on highways have increased; and the increases are attributable to both restricted visibility and impaired driving skills.

"Personal discomfort is a common complaint with eye, ear, nose, and throat irritations. Usually surfaces and internal tissues require exposure for about an hour or more before much damage is done. Damage such as cancer (caused by carcinogenic pollutants) may result from a lifetime of accumulated exposure to persistent low levels. Some particle pollutants (e.g. lead, asbestos and silicates) are also toxic.

"To the average home owner, pollution damage brings the need for more frequent painting of exterior and interior walls and more frequent cleaning of clothing, rugs, and draperies. This is something about which the residential developments in Sherwood Park should know.

They are already receiving "objectionable levels of contaminants" from sources in "refinery row". According to D. J. Wilson of the Mechanical Engineering Department of the University

City hostel plan changes

10,000 transients passed through Edmonton last year. Roughly the same number is expected this year. They've got to stay somewhere.

So, for the fourth year in a row, a group of city youth hostels will be maintained under the Secretary of State's Hostel Program, with financial assistance from the city and the province. But this year they will be administered by the Edmonton Central Hostel Organization (E.C.H.O.).

E.C.H.O., which replaces the old Group of Seven as the body responsible for the general administration of the program, consists of Hostel Co-ordinator Ray Holland, the Hovel's Andy Laszkivsky, Doug Meggison of the New Babylon Youth Hostel, Don Fulk of the Pot-Luck Feed-In (an OFY project set up to provide meals for transients in the hostels), Bernice Macrae of the Woman's Overnight Shelter, and Jamie Ellison of the Pi-Nipa Campground (another OFY project that will set up a campground for transients at Terwilliger Flats).

And, as is the case each year when the hostel program is re-established, there were initial problems.

"The deadline for having houses lined up for hostels was May 1 and 2," said Ray Holland, Hostel Co-ordinator. "But we didn't have the three houses we needed because we hadn't received confirmation from the insurance company."

However that was eventually sorted out and "Warner Jensen-Jasper Realty will supply us with three houses by June 1 for about \$300 per month apiece," said Mr. Holland.

One house has already been decided upon. To be called "The White House", it is located at 9819 110th Street and will now be in operation.

Another problem has been trying to get office space for C.H.A.O.S. II (Clearing House and Other Services), the central co-ordination and referral agency for the hostel program.

"We're trying to get the Y.O.U. (Youth Opportunities Unlimited, a youth employment agency) offices when they vacate, but we're still waiting for confirmation from the (provincial) Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation," Mr. Holland said.

"If we don't get that, our alternative is a small store front—a desk-and-phone job only."

The Pi-Nipa Campground has posed yet another problem.

"We've had problems already with the positioning of the campground. We were offered an area by the Cloverdale Community Hall by the city. But the city was petitioned to keep it out by members of the community league who use the hall."

"We were then offered this one (at Terwilliger Flats), which is perfect for camping."

But because the campground is so

far from the city centre, E.C.H.O. is anticipating problems of communication with the campground that have yet to be solved, although Mr. Holland did speak of the possibility of a short wave radio.

There will be some marked changes in Edmonton's hostel program this year.

One of the major changes will be the scaling back of the operations at C.H.A.O.S. II.

"The Clearing House will be smaller and more efficient—just a desk, a phone, and an area for pack sacks," Mr. Holland said.

This will provide for a "quicker flow of people. It will cut down on loitering time and give them a chance to see the city."

"Basically, we've eliminated a lot of last year's frills that made C.H.A.O.S. a centre for all kinds of groups and things," he said.

Unlike last year, when C.H.A.O.S. was open 24 hours a day, it will shut down for the night this year, when their phone lines will tie in directly to the A.I.D. (Advice, Information, Direction) phone line.

This change is mirrored in the decrease in the number of full-time C.H.A.O.S. staff from eight last year to two this year.

Another change, corresponding to the first, will be the new organization of the Pot-Luck Feed-In.

Last year, the Feed-In was located right in the C.H.A.O.S. building with the people staying in the hostels having to go there from the hostels if they wanted a free breakfast and dinner. This year, each hostel will have its own branch of the Feed-In right in the hostel. Also, Odd Job, an employment agency for transients which last year was located at C.H.A.O.S., will travel from hostel to hostel this summer.

And the individual hostels themselves will be more important this year.

"Each hostel will be a separate entity with only myself and E.C.H.O. having any authority over them," said Mr. Holland. For hostel workers who do not have too much background in the area, there will be basic training sessions in first aid, the social services available, and their own legal rights.

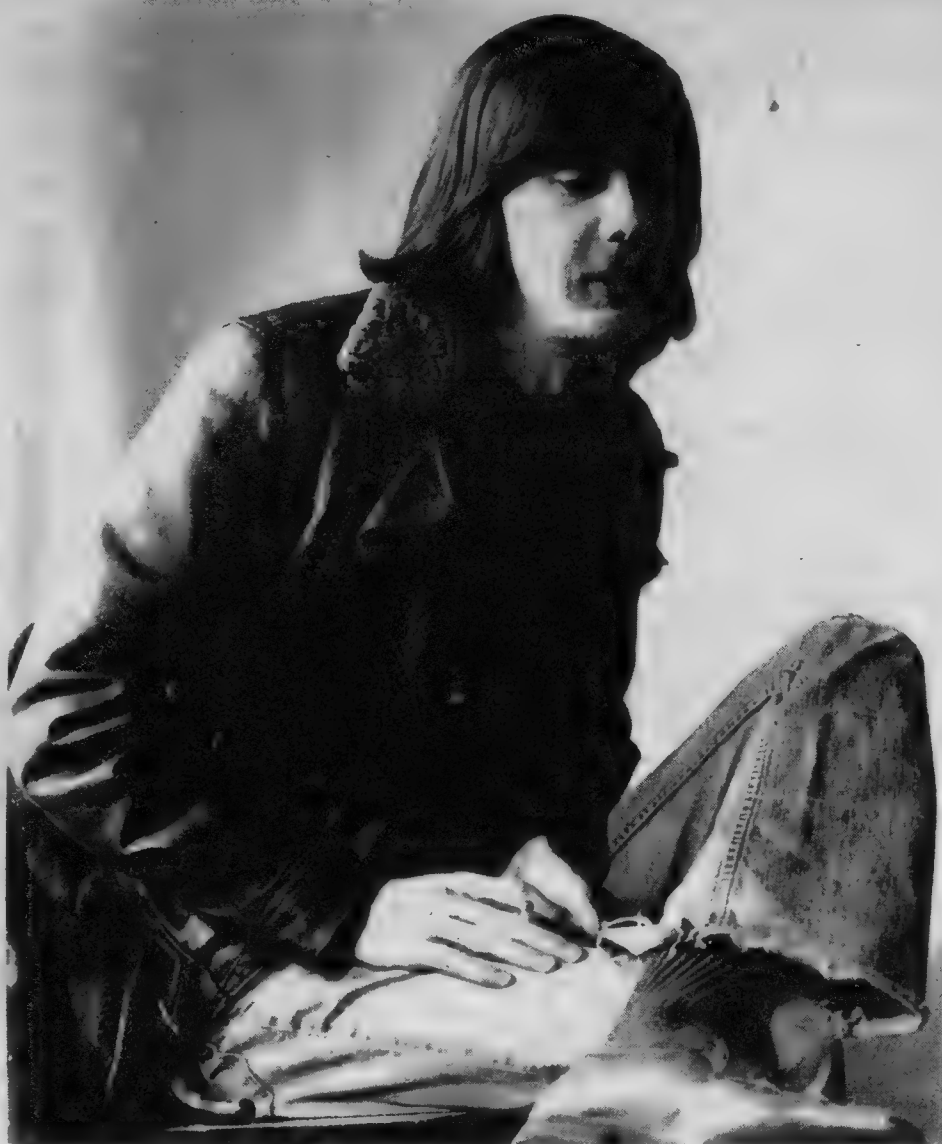
There will also be a 50 cent user's fee each night for people staying in the hostels.

When asked what kind of people he expected to be using the hostels this summer, Mr. Holland said that it was "hard to tell."

"We've had some pretty drastic changes over the last couple of years. We'll probably get school kids, people looking for work... we're expecting a ten per cent increase in Europeans. The average age runs between 18 and 25."

City hostels

cont. on pp. 23



Ray Holland, Co-Ordinator for Edmonton's summer hostels

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City hostels' evolution hooke

Edmonton's summer transient youth hostel program will be back in operation again starting on or around June 1st.

As in past years its main goal will be to provide cheap, if not luxurious, accommodation and food for the inevitable common front of job seekers, hitch-hiking vacationers and hard core perpetual transients which last year reached the 100,000 mark during the course of Edmonton's summer hostel program.

While the usual props for such a production (old, run-down houses, an OFY-funded free food program, lots of people, lots of paper, lots of confusion, idealistic new hostel workers, still less idealistic hostel co-ordinators and directors) will be present as always, there will be one or two changes this year. These changes represent no radical departure in themselves, they offer a good indication of the general direction in which summer youth hostelling in Canada will be moving.

Probably the two biggest changes this year will be the large-scale cutting back of CHAOS (Clearing House And Other Services), the central referral and co-ordinating agency which oversees the co-ordination of the various hostels available and provides the link between the hostels and other social services in the city, and the removal and break-up of the free food program from the central CHAOS operation into a group of smaller units providing one kitchen for each hostel.

In the three years of its existence, CHAOS has grown steadily into a mammoth operation that last year involved eight full-time desk men keeping the building open 24 hours a day, a free food breakfast and dinner program, a food co-operative, a counselling service maintained by the pro-

vincial government, a job agency for transients and a closed-off baggage area where hostellers could store their packs and other personal belongings.

This admittedly gargantuan operation was actually the logical outcome of a trend started at the end of the sixties. At that time there was a large street agency network existing in Edmonton comprised of various organizations and services.

Trust, CHIMO and other agencies centering mainly on youth and its related problems but ever expanding into other areas such as services for unwed mothers, welfare recipients, alcoholics, ex-cons, etc. were actually being run by the very people who, in most instances, were directly familiar with the problem through personal experience.

As these agencies proliferated, the need for a central body that would oversee the development of the street agencies and make constructive suggestions as to where services were either absent or were being unnecessarily duplicated became increasingly obvious.

Such a group was established; it was called the Group of Seven and it consisted of seven representatives from various agencies and groups interested in the street scene in Edmonton.

Its mandate was obvious: inject organization, rationalize what could become a chaotic duplication of services and expenses, centralize and organize the priorities.

It was only logical that, when the federal government finally recognized the need for a large scale assistance program for a cross-Canada summer urban youth hostel network three years ago, the Group of Seven should oversee its operation in Edmonton. What was needed was a high level of co-

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Alberta hostels moving in new direction

Slowly but quite surely, the whole basis for organizing and funding youth hostels in Canada is changing.

From the stop-gap neo-crisis programs of the last few years, the hostels are evolving into permanent institutions that hopes eventually, probably quite soon, to exist on a year-round basis with at least minimum standards of quality and organization, with effective communication between hostels.

A large step in this direction was taken last fall with the formation of the Alberta Hostels Society in Calgary, which was created to hasten the achievement of these aims.

The Society is an association of youth hostel organizations across the province and includes the hostel programs in Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Banff and Jasper, and also includes the Alberta chapter of the Canadian Youth Hostel Association (C. Y. H. A.).

The Society is run by a board of directors, the members of which are elected by the various member organizations of the Society, each organization electing two directors. It has currently applied for certification as a nonprofit society under the Alberta Societies Act and expects approval of their application by the end of the month.

The provincial Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation has been supporting the society in its formative stages since last fall by supplying funds for conferences and delegate expenses. They have also supplied a salary for the Society's Co-ordinator, Gerard O'Neill, from February 15 to May 15.

So far, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Nova Scotia are the only provinces that Mr. O'Neill is certain have similar societies. All are less than one year old. But there is a discernable shift right across the country towards this type of hostel organization and hostel groups in other provinces will almost certainly adopt similar organizations in the near future.

Says Mr. O'Neill, "This is definitely the trend, towards establishing more permanence in hostelling in Canada."

"Since the inception of summer youth hostels in Canada several summers ago, there's been a high turnover, a lack of concreteness and permanence just in terms of funding and planning. We've always had to wait until every summer for a government announcement as to whether or not there will be a hostel program."

This was due more than anything else to the immediacy of the problem with which government was first confronted.

"Government hostels were started to meet a crisis need," said Mr. O'Neill.

The large numbers of young Canadians who suddenly took to the road hitch-hiking a few years ago caught all hostelling facilities and government programs completely unprepared. The resulting hostel program has, since its beginning, not yet passed very far beyond that organizational style of "crisis". It's just that the crisis is predictable: it comes every summer.

"But we can now look at a more permanent type of hostel," said Mr. O'Neill. "Now the basis for government

funding has to be long-range funding and to act in an advisory capacity to community oriented citizen-controlled hostel programs.

"We have to not just look to meet a need, but promote a concept of the practicality of hostelling in Canada."

One of the areas where this new organizational outlook will be most evident will be in the area of financing. Unlike the C. Y. H. A., which is a self-supporting co-operative of hostellers, the Alberta Hostel Society sees government funding as essential.

"You can't really expect this kind of hostel to become self-sufficient," said Mr. O'Neill. "Some people in the community think they can, but they simply can't."

"Hostels can't be seen as a program divided from other social service agencies, recreational organizations, etc."

"European hostels are heavily subsidized and supported by all levels of government. But they have had 50 years to develop whereas we've had three. I think it's just a matter of time."

To continue the development of the Society and to "attempt to evolve some developmental plan", there will be, held in Banff, the Western Canadian Hostels Planning and Co-ordinating Conference from Thursday, May 24 to Sunday, May 27. Present will be delegates from B. C., N. W. T., Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

"These people have been operating hostels, or have been members of boards and government groups for the past several years," Mr. O'Neill said. "Here we will begin to reach the final stage of knowing where we are and then we can move to develop. There will be about 50 people at this conference including eight from the C. Y. H. A."

The Society itself is being organized in such a way as to "attempt to get strong local committees for grass-roots direction," said Mr. O'Neill. "It is becoming a citizen-controlled program as opposed to a bureaucratic controlled program."

This is to be done through the maintenance of boards of citizens in the areas where member hostel organizations operate with representatives from "as many levels in the community as is possible."

The Society is apparently taking its lead for this type of citizen-board from the C. Y. C. A. (Calgary Youth Aid Committee) where there are "elections every year of people concerned and willing to become involved" to the organization's board. The board "takes recommendations from community groups and the representatives on the board vote as influenced by the community at large," Mr. O'Neill said.

One of the major reasons for attempting a long-range hostelling organization such as this is the shift in clientele now using the hostels.

"Parents are beginning to realize that travel for their children in Canada can be

beneficial and it is our responsibility to provide facilities that are as good as possible," said Mr. O'Neill.

"Three summers ago, our clientele were not exactly middle-class types. But now, they are more and more middle class and that's the way the program is going. We are trying to provide, not a social service, but a public service: good, low-cost accommodation for all ages. European hostels even have family accommodation."

Mr. O'Neill sees the now mandatory 50 cent users fee as part of this trend towards government subsidized recreational hostels.

"The user's fee is indicative of the change from the welfare atmosphere of hostels towards a positive participatory program. People should be expected to take responsibility for their existence and the main way to do this in our contemporary society is with money. And 50 cents is a nominal fee."

"There will be a lot of kids travelling not expecting to pay the fee."

Besides attempting to bring together a new type of hostelling program in Alberta, the Society is also maintaining its involvement with the current hostel program through the publication of a pamphlet that will explain the facilities that are available in Alberta.

The Society is publishing and distributing 25,000 copies of the pamphlet in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and points east.

"For the past several summers kids have come into a city not having anything concrete. If people know what to expect, we'll have a much better informed travelling public," said Mr. O'Neill.

The only dark spot so far in the history of the Society was its rather touchy relationship with the CYHA when the Society was first starting up.

"The CYHA has misinterpreted our position to the media in some cases but we are now beginning to evolve a more positive relationship," said Mr. O'Neill.

"Their program is more recreational, oriented towards school groups, hikers, climbers, bikers, etc. so we are not competing."

"We are both moving towards greater co-ordination, co-operation and positive information exchange, he said.

Lorne Hurst of the CYHA echoed Mr. O'Neill's statements.

"The AHS is a federally funded hostel program whose purpose is to provide hostel services during the summer months. The CYHA is a non-profit co-operative of young people whose purpose is to provide hostels for students and youth groups engaged in educational or recreational travel."

"We see no conflict between their aims and purposes and our own," said Mr. Hurst.

The CYHA hostels are located almost exclusively in the federal and provincial parks.

hostels

'73

by Ross Harvey

looked to street agencies

operation and co-ordination among the various agencies available for transient youth.

Hostels were established each summer, and each summer CHAOS was maintained to facilitate this integration and, gradually, it came to house several of the services it was to integrate.

This centralization resulted in CHAOS becoming more important than the hostels it was set up to co-ordinate. Thus hostels were simply places to sleep. The action was at CHAOS. Even the food was at CHAOS.

But starting this year, CHAOS's scope has been greatly reduced. It will now exist simply to register people into hostels, store their baggage for them if they so desire, and provide a telephone link to other social service agencies when needed.

As Hostel Co-ordinator Ray Holland says, "The Clearing House will be smaller and more efficient -- just a desk, a phone, and an area for pack sacks."

Even the free food program, the Pot-Luck Feed-In will be decentralized this year with a separate operation in each hostel.

All this again follows the greater over-all trend for social services in Edmonton. The Group of Seven did its job well. Along with similar groups from the United Community Fund and official bodies from the provincial government, they have guided the once kaleidoscopic street agency scene quite successfully to the point where close centralized scrutiny is no longer needed. Things are becoming decentralized again.

Basically what this all means is that the days of the booming street agency scene are over. Most street agencies have either disappeared or have settled down on the solid basis of meeting a

definite need and have been in existence long enough to have mastered at least the rudimentary theory and technique that they need to operate.

The centralization of the late sixties and early seventies achieved its aims and in doing so eliminated its own pressing *raison d'être*. Like the people many of them were established to serve, the street agencies have grown up and left home.

As part of this overall development, the same thing has happened in the hostel program. The centralized CHAOS-type authority is just no longer needed. The hostels can pretty well run themselves now without the cumbersome bulk of a centralized organizational and referral agency.

There is another new development on the horizon for the Canadian hostel situation which has also found its way into the Edmonton hostel program this summer.

That is the charging of the mandatory 50-cent "user's fee" for anyone staying at a city hostels. There was talk of this last year in Edmonton and several centres across Canada adopted the idea then, although in Edmonton it was steadfastly refused.

The Secretary of State's Department, however, through its funding of the "Hostel Programme" has demanded its inclusion this year.

This is indicative of two things: the changing nature of the actual transients from lower class itinerants, job hunters and hard core transients who couldn't afford 50 cents a night to something that almost approaches middle class kids on vacation who can; and, a changing attitude on the part of the federal government to the whole hostel program.

In the past, the federal government

Hostel evolution

cont. on pp. 23



by John Ray

"Take the highground or we'll bury you in the valley."

There are no advertisements on CKUA, and the quality and variety of music is unparalleled by any of Edmonton's commercial radio stations. Yet CKUA's future still remains uncertain.

What is certain is that changes will be made in the present corporate structure of CKUA, but how this will affect the type and quality of programming is a matter for conjecture.

Uncertainty is not new for CKUA staff and listeners. For sometime CKUA has been in an insecure position because its license is held by the University of Alberta, while it is operated by funds from Alberta Government Telephones.

The federal government has long opposed any form of broadcasting on the part of provincial governments, and for this reason doubts have often been expressed when it came time for CKUA's license to be renewed.

Broadcasting, in Canada and the U.S., is a sphere dominated by commercial enterprise, and thus it is difficult to understand how CKUA has come to hold such a prominent position in Edmonton for listeners who appreciate good music and in-depth news coverage.

A brief summary of CKUA's history yields some insights into the way in which the station evolved to gain such a unique position as a noncommercial station in the midst of a society where mass production and consumer orientation have stamped out almost every trace of individuality in radio broadcasting, leaving only a uniform style of announcing and music produced for those whose musical tastes are narrow in scope and shallow in depth.

An Eventful History

In 1927, Mr. H.P. Brown, who was in charge of the visual aid department at the U of A and was also CKUA's first announcer, managed to weasel a \$7,000 grant out of the provincial legislature for a new lecturer in the Department of Extension at the U of A. Later the same year, the Department of Extension used the grant to buy a transmitter and two towers and installed these, along with a small shack, on the university campus.

The Extension Department then applied for a noncommercial license to broadcast, but was refused because the provincial authorities felt that the three existing stations were enough for Edmonton.

Brown and his colleagues then bought one of the existing stations with their illicit funds, tried to get the call letters changed to CUOA--"COA" standing for U of A--finally settled for CKUA, and tried again to get a license. There was the problem of a missing lecturer, but after several months the two groups involved reconciled their differences and CKUA went on the air.

For some time CKUA was only broadcasting on a part-time basis, going on the air for a few hours on certain evenings and going off the air completely in the summer when the university year was over. The original purpose of CKUA was, in fact, to take the university to the community.

In these early years the station was financed by a provincial government grant, as part of the Department of Extension. In 1939, however, an application was made to Ottawa for a power increase from 500 to 1,000 watts and for permission to enter the commercial advertising field. They got the power but not the commercial license.

The university found that the provincial grant was not enough for the facilities desired and continued to press for a commercial license, but the university and the federal government could not come to terms.

Then in 1944, the Province applied to transfer the license to itself for private commercial broadcasting, but it was feared in Ottawa that the Social Credit government would use the station

for political propaganda, so the request was denied.

Soon after this, CKUA achieved its present operational status when in 1945 Alberta Government Telephones took over the responsibility of the financing and operating of the station. The license has remained with the university, but the studios were moved to downtown Edmonton.

About this time, the Manitoba Telephone System sold its two commercial radio stations. Because CKUA's repeated applications for a commercial license had been turned down, speculation mounted that the Alberta station would also be sold.

W.A. Fallow, the Minister of Telephones at the time, answered these speculations by telling the press, "CKUA will not be sold. CKUA will remain the voice of the Alberta people." He added, "We regard CKUA as the last outpost of radio freedom in Canada--and CKUA will remain free."

After this, CKUA's operations continued to run smoothly for some time. It was now a fulltime broadcaster, and in 1948 an FM transmitter was set up and CKUA became Edmonton's first FM station. In 1949, Jack Eagerman,

In July of 1972, however, the original directive of 1970 was further amended to the effect that after March 31, 1974, a broadcasting license could be issued to an "independent corporation", provided that this corporation is not "directly controlled" by a provincial or municipal government.

This amendment goes on to say that the CRTC will only grant license to a station of this sort if it broadcasts programs that are "designed to furnish educational opportunities" and that are "distinctly different from general broadcasting available on the national broadcasting service or on privately owned broadcasting undertakings".

What's to be Done

Whether or not CKUA's present style of programming will meet with the conditions set forth in the 1972 directive to the CRTC is questionable. Mr. Pelletier, former Secretary of State, has said in reference to these conditions, "You



Sev Sabourin plays classical music in the still of the night.

the present manager of the station, joined the staff, and in 1960 broadcasting power was increased to ten thousand watts.

Recent Developments

The question of the broadcasting license did not arise again until 1970 when the Secretary of State, Mr. Pelletier, issued a directive to the Canadian Radio and Television Commission (CRTC) to the effect that the provinces and their agents, and educational institutions, would not be eligible for licensing under the Broadcasting Act after March 31, 1972.

This news release stated that this was in line with the long-standing policy of the federal government, although this was the first time educational institutions had been included in that policy.

In December of 1971, this directive was amended and it became possible for CKUA to retain its present corporate structure until March 31, 1974.

This date still stands as the point when the U. of A. will become ineligible to renew its broadcast license. This amendment gave CKUA more time to come up with some way of retaining both its license to broadcast and its provincial government support, but the future looked dismal at this time.

could drive a truck through that definition". Consequently, it seems that the federal government, in its amendments to the 1970 Directive, has made possible the continued existence of CKUA's present programming if the provincial government is willing to co-operate.

In response to this directive, the provincial government has set up the Alberta Educational Communications Corporation. This corporation will assume responsibility for the operation of CKUA, as well as for MEETA and CARET (the educational television networks in Edmonton and Calgary).

Sometime before the spring of 1974, the broadcasting license of CKUA will be transferred to the new corporation.

The CRTC has also demanded, in a recent revision to the Broadcasting Act, that a "provincial authority" be designed by the provincial cabinet to supervise and assess the programs of the corporation.

The members of this authority will be the Ministers of Education and Advanced Education, and possibly other provincial cabinet members. The final decision on how "educational broadcasting" is to be interpreted will be the responsibility of this authority.

A study is being conducted by the province, through the Department of Education, to investigate how CKUA can best serve the people of Alberta. A report is not yet available.

The provincial government has decided to expand CKUA's listening audi-

ence by either strengthening the signal or setting up more transmitters, so that the station could be heard in all parts of Alberta.

Radio's Role

A committee to study the role of CKUA was set up by the Association of the Academic Staff of the University of Alberta, and the conclusions of this study were reported in January.

The committee urges the "recognition of the distinct differences in the educational values of radio and television." The report states, "Whereas television can be effective in a relatively formal educational sense, radio is better at providing a general community interest, meeting the needs of the community in the broad spectrum of activities which we call culture."

The report also points out that the Worth Commission does not make an explicit statement on what the future role of CKUA should be. It further notes that the Worth Commission makes a vigorous assault on the lecture as a means of providing students with an education.

The report then compares the lecture to the educational message which comes over radio. Because radio lacks the physical presence of the lecturer as well as the possibility of the student asking a question, the report concludes, "Radio suffers from all the weaknesses of the lecture, and then from some of its own."

The main recommendation of the AASUA committee is that "there be no significant change in the operation of the station or in the general nature of its programming." The committee felt that CKUA is already performing, in a satisfactory way, the role which it seems educational radio can best carry out.

Good Music

On CKUA the listener is able to hear the best in pop, jazz, rock, classical, blues, folk, and post-modern music.

Tony Dillon-Davis is a CKUA announcer who presents classical music on weekdays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The music presented by Tony on these two programs is all classical, and works are presented in their entirety.

The recordings are chosen from CKUA's library, which he feels is one of the best in western Canada.

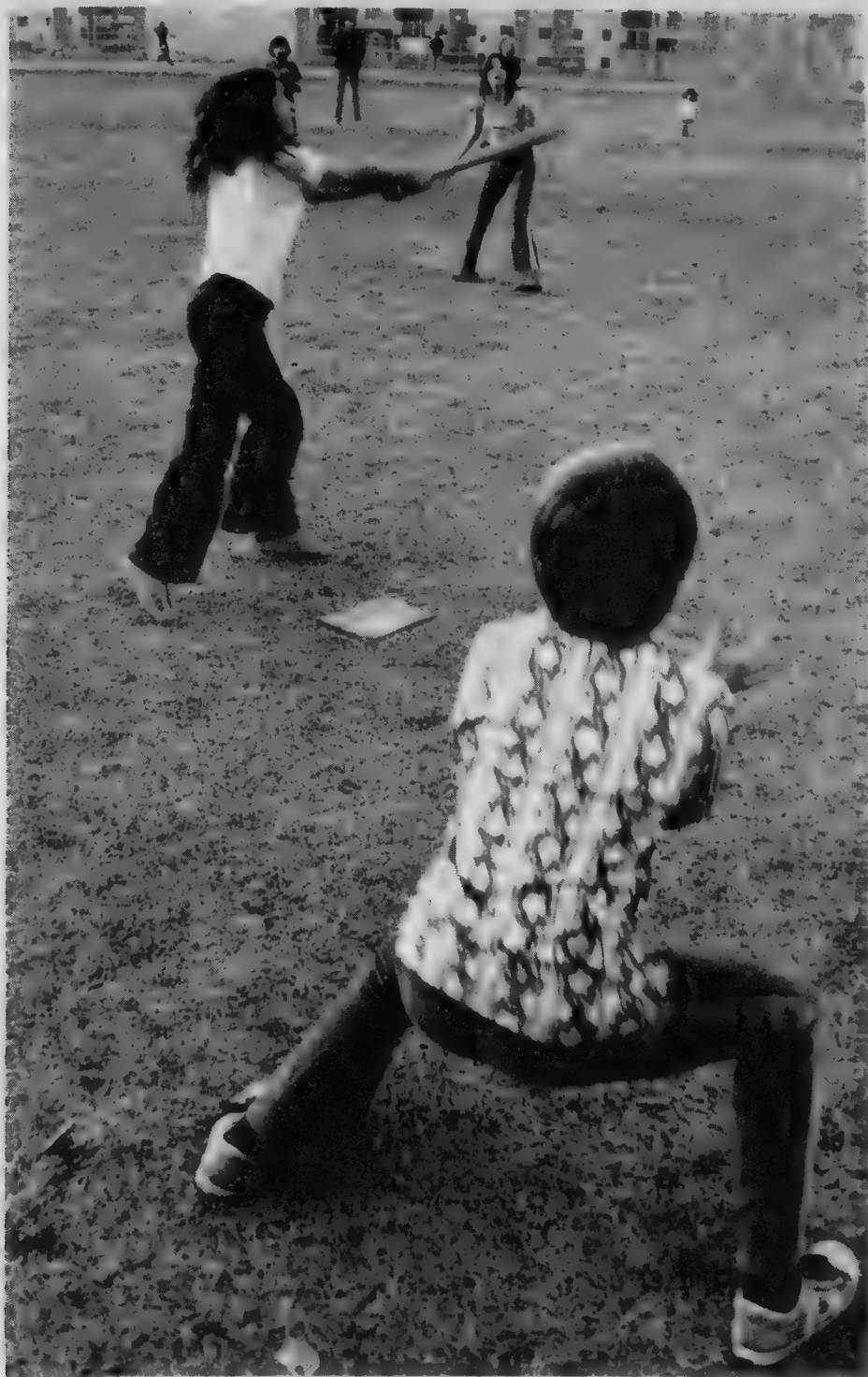
He says he makes no attempt to have his listeners adopt his standards, but rather feels that CKUA's listeners are "educated by exposure." Besides established orchestras and composers, the classical music heard on these programs also involves little-known orchestras and composers. Consequently, listeners are exposed to a wide range and interesting variety of classical music.

Tony says that he becomes acquainted with response to his programs through letters and telephone calls. He is always pleased when people call to ask the name or composer of a piece of music, because then he knows "it is something new for them and something they want to pursue."

The best in jazz music is presented on CKUA to an extent that is probably not matched in Canada by any other radio station, yet it occupies only an hour or two on weekdays and several hours on Saturday afternoons.

Bill Coull is partly responsible for this, and when talking to him one quickly becomes aware that he is an excellent resource person on new and old jazz, on jazz as it began in the U.S. and also on the local jazz scene.

continued on p. 15



Parks and Rec. sponsors trilingual camps

Most people know what programs the Parks and Recreation Department is sponsoring in their community.

But not so many know of their trilingual day camps. Or camps for handicapped children.

Some of the lesser known programs are:

- * a two-week day camp for boys and girls five to sixteen years old. The camp will offer sports, crafts, swimming and numerous other activities. Starting on June 25, there will be four programs of two-week duration. Interested people should phone 424-3830 for more information.

- * a day camp for handicapped children. This program will also run two-week sessions from June 25 to August 17. Registration forms must be submitted before June 15. Further information can be obtained by phoning 425-7463.

- * a teen craft centre that will operate three days a week (Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday) during July and August. Instruction will be offered in pottery, primitive weaving, candle making, metal jewellery, copper enamelling and art history. Each day two choices will be available to course members.

Participants will have the option of registering for either or both months. The

fee will be \$5.00 per month and will cover the majority of supply costs. Pre-registration will be held June 13, between 7:00pm and 8:00pm, at the West End Recreation Building, 109A Avenue and 121A Street. You can obtain further information by phoning 425-7464.

Edmonton's parks will again provide organized activities for younger children. From May 28 to August 17 (in some areas from June 25 to August 17), programs will be run under the direction of playground leaders aided by volunteers trained by the department during a winter program.

The Parks Department also supplies such programs as golf and tennis lessons, nature walks and programs for the disabled. They operate the Children's Zoo, Fort Edmonton Park, and the Planetarium.

Between the department and your community is a broad spectrum of programs open to you. If you don't know what is offered in your community and would like to know, contact your community league or the district head of your area at these numbers:

North district	Larry Oliver	479-4271
West district	Judy Svendsen	489-1918
Southeast district	Kenn Townsend	469-0484
Southwest district	Ron Ferguson	425-7430
Central district	Barry Cooper	477-7626

by Morgan Owen Lloyd Thomas III

CONTINUED FROM p. 14

Bill, along with Kelly Wilson, presents The Jazz Show on Saturday afternoons at 1 p.m. This program is a tradition for jazz listeners in Edmonton, as it goes back farther than 1948. Tommy Banks and Herb Johnson were once announcers on the program.

Hired originally because of his interest in jazz, Bill began announcing on CKUA ten years ago. He says, "Jazz is the only established art form native to North America." His objective on the Saturday jazz program is "to have people appreciate jazz for the great art form that it is."

He reads just about every jazz magazine printed in English, and also corresponds with several jazz musicians. This helps him to know the background of particular musicians and tunes.

Bill has played jazz trumpet himself, and he used to play back in the early sixties when people used to dance to jazz. "They used to dance to Thelonius Monk, though they didn't know it at the time," he adds.

The format of his Saturday program has changed somewhat in that he used to plan it very tightly and carefully, "so that each selection fitted into the plan like a piece in a jig-saw puzzle." His shows are now more spontaneous, and he tries to respond somewhat to the particular situation facing his listeners. This could allow for anything from the weather to politics.

Bill is presently involved in the organization of the Edmonton Jazz Society, designed to give Edmontonians a chance to listen to live jazz performed in an informal setting by local and out-of-town musicians. The Society also plans to present some music and seminars on jazz

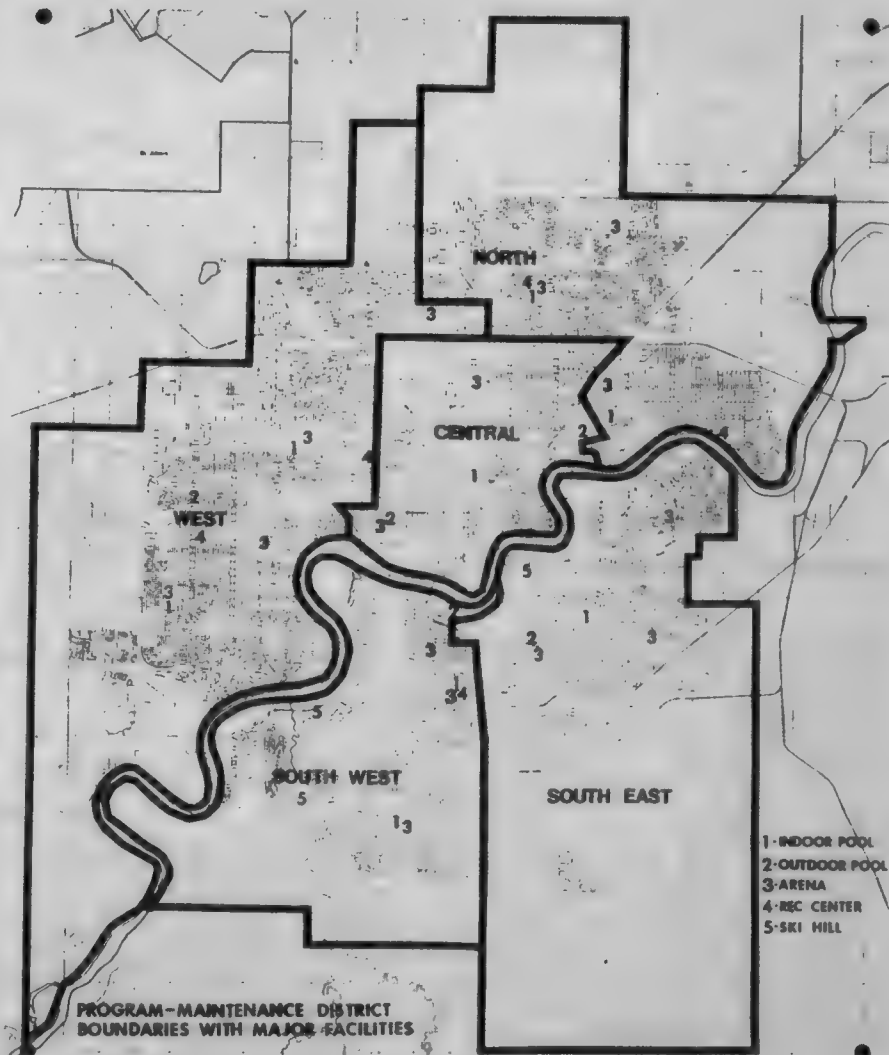
in schools and at public libraries.

The major task of the radio station is simply to present a wide variety of good jazz so more people will begin to appreciate it. CKUA certainly has done this, and has been for some time the only station in Edmonton that gives listeners a chance to hear new and old jazz presented by someone who knows a great deal about the recordings, the music and the musicians.

Throughout the week other types of music are presented including classical and folk music performed by local musicians. The music is always presented in a framework which allows the listener to learn about the form and style of the music, or perhaps the background of the pieces or the performers, without detracting from the listener's appreciation by including excess amounts of tedious explanation and opinion. If the radio teaches musical appreciation, it has done its job, for those who have become interested can learn more through books and magazines.

Besides the music on CKUA, there are also many excellent interviews and discussions, but through experience and good taste, the program directors on the staff have established an excellent balance between music and discussion. The station, as a result, very seldom becomes boring or overemphasizes one particular area of broadcasting.

To make any adjustments to the present structure of CKUA's staff, or to their programming and methods of decision-making, would serve only to destroy a system which has functioned effectively for many years. It has adjusted to modern situations and attitudes, yet has not lost its quality.



Edmonton's recreation facilities

B.C. socialism — the straight goods

For the benefit of our readers who may be wondering what is going on these days in British Columbia, what with the recent surprise election of Dave Barrett's N. D. P. government and all, we reprint here a speech delivered by one Arnold F. C. Hean, Q. C., to the Kiwanis Club of Vancouver on March 8th, 1973.

It should, we feel, place the whole matter in rather clear perspective.

And if it sounds vaguely similar to some of the things Pete Lougheed has been saying lately about "socialist hordes," don't let that bother you. He's worried too.

a funny bit

Preparation and presentation of this paper presented a difficult problem for me. The speech I had prepared has turned out to be totally inadequate in the light of the most recent events in British Columbia.

The title, "Is the Businessman Industrialist Really Today's Ogre" remains the theme but the content has been changed. If I should raise my voice during this talk I shall not apologize because it is time that every forward thinking person in this province thundered toward Victoria—all our voices need raising now as they never have before—the danger and the threat to the life of British Columbia is rooted in the present tenants of the legislative building and must, in as short order as legally possible, be rooted out.

The theme coming from Victoria is absolutely negative. It is based on the kind of philosophy which was set out in a book "The Earth Belongs to the People" which is on a recommended list of a university course. The book ends on this note:

"There will be pollution and hunger as long as the land and resources of a nation are run for the profit of a few, and at the expense of the many." "The few", of course, were identified as all leaders of business and industry, never political leaders, never union leaders, never academics. This book attempts to prove, just as the government of this province would have every man believe, that the businessman industrialist is some sort of ogre, greedily devouring the whole of land and all other resources for his own use, personal use.

This point of view, based on malicious intent and uninspired political philosophy is patently distorted and obviously absurd. It is in fact a mirror image.

It seems a pity that we have done away with the gruesome fairy tales of my childhood, complete with child-eating ogres and child roasting witches. They might have satisfied the bloodthirst of some of those in positions of power in our community who are skillfully promoting and presenting a whole new adult world of horror that can only lead to the total destruction of the sound way of life the vast majority of the people in B. C. have been living.

Communist control

From what has already been done in Victoria, it seems obvious that the provincial cabinet has set out on the course which I have always understood to be a first principle of Communist philosophy, "gain control of the land". In the land bill which has been presented, the government would have full and absolute control over all land.

This morning's newspaper, and the radio stations, let us know that the "Government (is) To Amend (the) Land Act". Hearing the announcer you could almost hear the sigh of relief and you could imagine the softening tone in the editorial rooms. However, Mr. Stupich, merely says there will be some amendment, I say, do not be fooled! The Land Commission Bill is a bill, which if in any part is enacted into law, will be destructive and will seize the rights of at least some of our people. Any such seizure, no matter how many, or

how few, people it prejudices, is wrong. The entire Bill must be withdrawn.

birth of marxist state

It has been said before and I will say it again. The Land Commission Bill, expressly and intentionally, gives control of all land to five men, political hacks or not, who would have authority to acquire any land "on such terms and conditions as the commission may consider advisable", without any right of appeal in this regard. Gentlemen, we are witnessing the birth of a Marxist State and with that, we are watching the government give itself the right to control what any man, the businessman to the union man, may do with the land and house he previously believed to be his own.

The author of the book "The Earth Belongs to the People" or Karl Marx, could well have drafted much of the legislation coming before the house today. It is legislation which seems to be motivated by a totally false and undemocratic principle to centralize power and authority in the hands of a few.

I say to you that this kind of legislation, describing as it does the philosophy of those who would perpetrate it upon us, is as dictatorial in tenor as the legislation of those late non-lamented dictators of Europe.

I say to you that this kind of legislation, describing as it does the philosophy of those who would perpetrate it upon us, is as dictatorial in tenor as the legislation of those late non-lamented dictators of Europe.

I understand that all but one of the Ministers of the Crown in Victoria have signed the Waffle Manifesto. This Waffle group has been thrown out of authority in the Canadian socialist party and yet it survives in power in B. C. In Ottawa, Mr. Lewis ripped-off those extremists, whom he considered were destructive of his party, from dominant position and publicly put them where they belong. This could be the only occasion in the life of many of us that we might wish Mr. Lewis were here to rip-off the Victoria group in the same manner.

Our entire way of life is under vicious attack. We are witnessing a deliberate, planned attempt to destroy the very base which has given the working people of this province the highest wages in Canada and the greatest opportunity to live decently. We are witnessing the efforts of a few to put aside the wishes of the majority through a coordinated program of legislation skillfully conceived in an attempt to hide the real purpose. Nowhere in the western world, but Chile or Peru, have governments with such purpose come into power without revolution. Nowhere has such a government had less electoral support. Do you believe that the 39% of the electorate who voted for the N. D. P. actually voted to destroy our economic society? Is there any way of determining the actually very small percentage of people in B. C. who wish to tear up and destroy what has given a better way of life than almost any other in the world?

We are witnessing revolution by government edict and the revolution must be foreclosed at the earliest possible moment.

more terror

Let me comment for a few moments about the number of people who will be harmed or destroyed by this massive dose of socialist laxative which the very few are attempting to force down our throats.

How many farmers realize that they run a business, hopefully a profitable one, and that they are farmer-businessmen? From independent cab drivers to lawyers starting a practice to barbers to the corner grocery man—they are all businessmen attempting to make a profit. Some businessmen, a very few, head up companies of size with large numbers of employees. In every case, these businessmen are all attempting to employ their skills in the best possible way to keep the business alive for the benefit

of those who own it. The owners are many indeed. They have invested small savings to large amounts of money and vast amounts of time and work.

Do not forget that only a few businessmen own their own business. In fact, there are only one or two major businesses in Canada which are owned by families. Most of such businesses are owned and controlled by hundreds or thousands of shareholders including mutual fund companies, pension funds, many of which are union owned, registered retirement savings plans, and the little man who has ten, or twenty, or a hundred shares.

It is a fact that the major part of the money invested in B. C. is not created

tinue to offer up an occasional bone of common sense.

A tragic thing has happened in B. C. and we must remove it.

We have seen an act that makes it possible for a commission to take our land at the price and on the terms (does this sound like other countries where confiscation without compensation has taken place?) which it sets; we have seen amendments to a mineral act which would require cabinet approval before the mine, if ore ever is found, could go into production while, at the same time, another act permits the government to "go into partnership by taking equity capital". Thus, one mine—with the government holding control—could make



photo by Rippov

Can this man stop the Socialist Hordes?

in B. C. Lending institutions of all kinds have advanced hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars here. They have financed railways, dock facilities, department stores, mines, forestry enterprises, office buildings, houses, condominiums, apartment blocks, and numerous other capital needing programs.

Can you believe that the various national and international lending institutions are not considering changing their investment policy in B. C.? Can you believe it possible that with so many opportunities, internationally—and elsewhere in Canada—for secure profitable investment, that investment houses will still wish to invest here? Can you believe we have not already lost opportunity either for new industry, or expanded industry? Can you believe that employment for labourers, construction tradesmen, mechanics, clerks, timekeepers, loggers, deckhands, lawyers, businessmen, and everyone else in our community who benefits—and we all do—from land development and the construction industry is in definite jeopardy? All of us will be severely short changed by the policies of this willful few who will con-

it certain that the neighbouring mine—with private control—could never get a "production lease".

We have seen an act which compels each of us to buy our automobile insurance—with no chance to comparison shop for prices, service or benefits—from the government while at the same time the government states it will go into general insurance and possibly even life insurance. Competition will be allowed in general insurance but—and what a kicker this is—if the insured has received a grant, a loan or the guarantee of a loan from the government or if the government invests in the insured, then the government can compel purchase of general insurance from it. So much for competition—so much for the automobile or general insurance salesman or broker and so much for any change for real competition, comparison buying and true savings?

We have also seen that the government may go into the automobile repair business. The possibility of subsidy here is obvious. The destruction of all competing businesses could become a fact—for how can you compete against your own tax dollar when it is turned against you,

(really)

We have seen new petroleum levies, new mining levies, new capital investment levies--all at a time when this province has huge surpluses. Why the new taxes? At the same time, the government is attempting to create the impression that it is a generous, humane organization by giving a large amount of money to a proposed fish cannery which earlier studies have shown could not be viable--a new entity which will be in direct competition with the heavily taxed industries which helped supply the money for the gift.

repulsive

We may see the government take over a major forest industry which has lost heavily for years, but which private enterprise has totally supported until this time. If that should happen we will see the beginning of yet another communist tenet being applied. "Control all natural resources" and again, private enterprise will be opposed by subsidized competition.

As we look, openly and totally, at the script which is being written in Victoria, we can hardly fail to see that a philosophy which has been totally foreign to Canada has slipped in through the back door. We can see not only the businessman industrialist being strangled but we can see construction workers without jobs; we can see the farmer businessman being forced to play the game of feudal serf; we can see massive unemployment as businesses are forced to move away; we can see the total destruction of our way of life in favour of a way of life dictated to us by a happy, smiling few who would then have slapped down that evil monster, the business leader.

Gentlemen, I am sickened by all this as must many of the other east end graduates of Britannia High School be. I am nauseated by the kind of arrogance and pomposity which tells me that my five years of wartime service and twenty-five years of trying to build a business have been wasted. I am revolted by the thought that George Orwell may have described B. C. 1973 in his book 1984.

Let me ask you. Where has individual initiative gone? What has happened to individual, private enterprise? Are we going to permit man's decent instincts for self development and growth to be smothered by the "I will protect you because I know best" attitude of massive, of totally centralized government now imposing itself in Victoria.

Look around in this room and ask yourself how many of you have started your business from nothing and through twelve hour days and seven day weeks made it grow to a successful midpoint and beyond? I'll wager that there are few in this room who have not given untold hours to good causes for no money at all.

This government is changing all that --it promises to pay its appointees to the P. N. E., the Police Commission and who knows what else. Through its oppressive legislation, it surely is stifling not only the opportunity but tragically also the individual desire to innovate, to create and make grow job employing private enterprise and all this has been done so many, many times for no personal gain whatever.

Are there any of us in this room who have not based our lives on the principle of individual freedom of choice and opportunity? Many of you, just as I, spent years helping to defeat European despots who started out in a manner similar to that which we are witnessing today.

another funny bit

I am sick and tired of hearing people who make things go being described as some sort of ogle, or fat cat, because they have developed a business or risen high in someone else's business. In my own case, my business has been developed from two apple boxes--a wooden plank--three kitchen chairs and a rented typewriter. From where I sat then, there was no place to go but up.

Some politicians, some ecologists, some environmentalists, some students and academics scream that businessmen have destroyed our natural environment while ignoring the fact that they are not eating wild animals nor living in



A Socialist Horde

photo by Rippov

caves. They rave about automobile failures, oil spills, pulp mill smells, sewage outflow, while ignoring ease of transport, quality of homes and indoor plumbing.

Of course, businessmen and industrialists have made mistakes and have manufactured less than excellent products. Many politicians, ecologists, welfare workers, teachers, planners, and others have provided much less than excellent services. No claim to perfection can be maintained by anyone. Human beings are subject to a myriad of weaknesses that no form of government ever will eradicate.

Here in British Columbia today, we still see a little of the worst of human misery. A very small number of our citizens, but far too many, live in poverty here as do huge numbers of people in parts of Latin America, Russia, China, and other parts of the Orient under strict communist rule. We still see evidences of abuse, ignorance, and the neglect of human needs. But this, in honesty, has been steadily decreasing. The reduction in such misery has been made possible because man is becoming more aware and because of the generation of taxes which have been collected primarily from the so-called middle class and industry.

malicious philosophy

The objective of the present government seems to follow the communist principle of grinding the middle class--which is the large majority of all people in B. C.--between the millstones of

taxes and inflation.

I have tried to speak freely and openly because in all conscience I feel sick in my stomach about the overall situation as I see it. I am not a member of any political party; I am a lawyer and I have deliberately involved myself in a number of situations--Burnaby Alderman for four years, first Chairman of Burnaby Advisory Planning Commission, a founding, and for eight years a member of Simon Fraser Board of Governors and Senate, a founding member and for five years an executive member of the Pacific Basin Economic Council and other situations--while building up my law firm. Just as thousands of others, I have attempted to play some part in helping to improve this province and Canada, to pay back, at least in small part, what my country had made available to me.

I implore each of you to get out and tell the real facts of British Columbia economic life to everyone you meet and particularly tell these facts to the young. Tell them how money will not be found to invest in job creating industry when there is no security; tell them how we in British Columbia live so well because of our natural resources and because of the benefits of foreign trade and tell them that to trade successfully, we must be competitive; tell them that any government obtains money only through taxation and that taxes result from the expenditure of human energy in work which creates profit; tell them that reduced insurance premiums for the young can only mean that persons older will pay more and that the young, too, will grow older; tell them that while only some businesses

are being destroyed by government decree now, theirs, and the employment with it, may be destroyed next; tell them that there are ways and means to control abuses against society without confiscating it and destroying individual initiative; tell them, also, that there are legal ways and means to defeat government of the repulsive kind we are now experiencing.

Gentlemen, there is no time. Approximately three and one-half years from now, a new political organization must have come into being and be capable of pushing out the socialist ogres now in office. It must be comprised of moderate people who have love and compassion for human beings and who place human beings first in priority; it must be made up of people who recognize that without industry and jobs, we shall not live decently; it must be composed of people who are prepared to introduce controls which recognize our trading position our relationship to all of Canada and the rest of the world's peoples.

In the meantime, and during the hard struggle which we all face, do not be elated by apparent concessions and gratuitous handouts which will come from Victoria. Do not be taken in by smiling acceptance of "good suggestions". Do not underestimate the intelligence of these clever people who have so quickly, and so obviously, shown us their true purpose.

The vast majority is opposed to them --the only way they can survive in office is if that vast majority lacks the common sense to pull together.

Please don't waste any time--get out and organize.

It's a very odd thing--
As odd as can be--
That whatever Miss T eats
Turns into Miss T.

--Walter de la Mare

"It will someday be recognized that our disgraceful crime rates, our tremendous loss from suicides, and our millions of alcoholics are in part brought on by food industries which, ignoring health, flood the market with overrefined and overprocessed products merely designed to make money."

--Adelle Davis in *Let's Eat Right to Keep Fit*

Sawdust food. . .

Pulp to the People

by Cheryl Croucher

Obesity, high cholesterol, heart disease, cancer, alcoholism, mental illness.

All these and more mark the ill health of North Americans. We spend billions each year on doctors' bills, drugs, hospitals, and medical research.

Yet we continue gorging ourselves on hamburgers, pizzas, ice cream, fried chicken, apple pie, chocolate cake, Coca-Cola, coffee, beer, and sugar-coated frosted flakes.

The common denominator?

Carbohydrates, an important food and energy source. But overconsumption of carbohydrates is killing millions --and food processors the world over are all the merrier for it.

Food, as we call it, is NOT food. It's pulp. Processing techniques intended to increase food production and shelf life remove and destroy anywhere from 60 to 100 percent of the food's value.

And don't think the food industry is doing you any favours when it sells you a product marked "enriched and fortified". These are merely the propaganda slogans of advertisers who thrive on the consumers' ignorance and greed.

There are 60 known nutrients essential for a balanced diet and good health. Do you really believe replacing only two or three of these nutrients is a just return for the money you spend to starve yourself to death?

Few will let you believe malnutrition causes the Diseases of Civilization. Just think of all the money they would lose. Even doctors cannot be wholly trusted as their training in nutrition is minimal and they are too busy treating sick people to read much on the subject.

So, how are we being deprived of one of our basic needs in the name of Science, Technology, and Wealth?

First, the reason we eat is to keep our systems going.

It stands to reason the better we eat, the better our health. But just because we may eat a lot does not mean we eat well. Good food is determined by its quality in terms of the amount of and kinds of nutrients it provides. If it does not provide any or many nutrients, it is not good food. Unrefined milk can supply over 40 nutrients while refined sugar only one.

Let's take grain, for more than the sake of illustration.

Grain, particularly wheat, is one of the richest sources of the B-complex vitamins, among others. These are concentrated in the bran and germ of the kernel, while the endosperm is mostly starch.

When the grain is refined, the bran and germ are removed so that what remains is a fine white flour of almost pure carbohydrate. More than 25 nutrients are removed in the milling. Even when enriched, only one-third of the iron, vitamin B₁, and niacin are replaced. The trace elements are completely wiped out.

Adelle Davis summarizes the situation this way:

"The 15 or more B vitamins are so meagerly supplied in our American diet that almost every person lacks them. Dr. Norman Joliffe has pointed out that a few generations ago even the paupers received a diet rich in these vitamins. They were better off than the wealthiest are today."

"The reasons for this drastic decrease are numerous. Formerly every bite of bread, cereal, and foods prepared from grain supplied B vitamins. Since there was no refrigeration or canning and there were few fruits and vegetables, the mainstay of the diet was breadstuffs."

"In 1862 machinery was invented which refined grains in such a way that most of the nutrients were discarded. Molasses, rich in certain B vitamins, was once the only sweetening. No refined foods and few sweets of any kind were available. Now the consumption of sugar has increased tremendously; all the original nutrients are discarded; it quickly destroys the appetite and greatly augments the need for certain B vitamins."

"Whereas no nutrients were formerly discarded, two-thirds of our calories are now supplied by foods from which the original nutrients are largely or wholly discarded. Furthermore, we lead such sedentary lives that our food intake is small compared with that of our grandparents. Seventy years ago, men consumed approximately 6,000 to 6,500 calories daily; women 4,000 to 4,500. Today the average is 2,400 to 2,800 for men and 1,800 to 2,200 for women."

"The advantage of using whole-grain breads and cereals was shown during World War I, when shortages caused the Danish government to forbid the milling of grains; nutrition in Denmark was so improved that during the war years the

death rate fell 34 percent. The incidence of cancer, diabetes, high blood pressure, and heart and kidney diseases dropped markedly, and evidences of positive health greatly increased."

"Much the same improvement occurred in England during and after World War II, when grains were only slightly milled. Although the English diet was deficient in many respects, surveys showed that the national health did not suffer during this period."

When flour was stone ground it was virtually impossible to remove all the bran and germ. Brown flour was considered peasant fare, since only the rich could afford white flour, which was very expensive because of all the chemicals and processes required to make it white.

So whiteness of one's bread indicated his class.

Near the turn of the century, steel rollers came into use for milling. This made it possible to remove the bran and germ efficiently and cheaply.

And there was white bread for the masses.

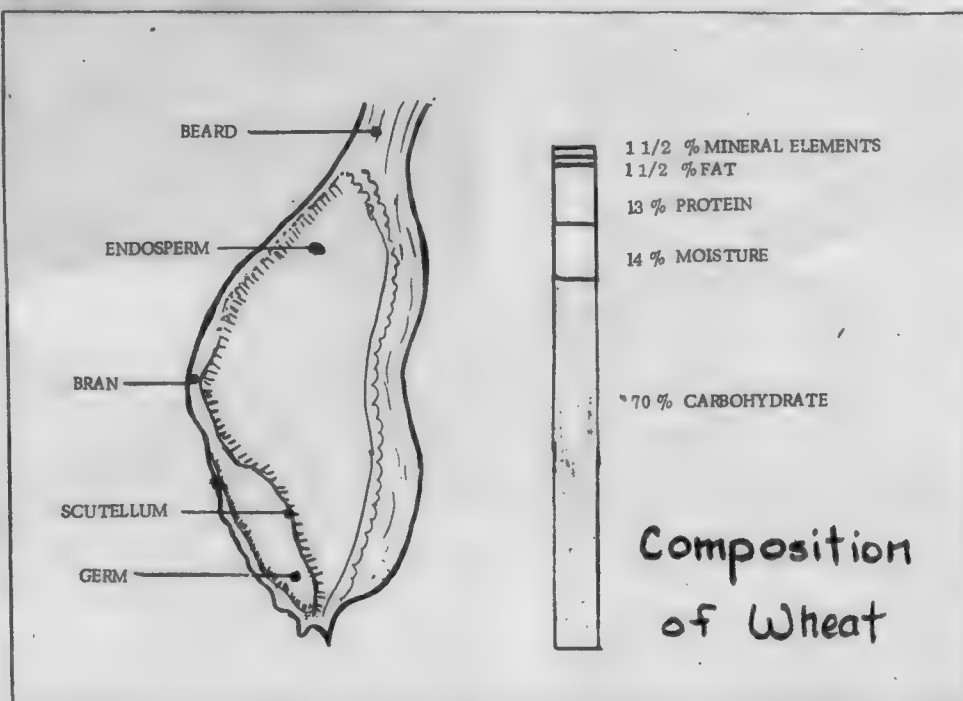
Even way back then before vitamins were discovered (which was only in 1912), there was concern over the adulteration of flour and its effect on the people. As one fellow named Graham asserted, as "God has put together the constituents of the wheat grain it is obviously folly for men to separate them again".

Since man has moved off the land fresh food is difficult to obtain. Methods of preservation are necessary but not always nutritionally desirable ones.

Wheat germ turns rancid very quickly unless refrigerated. On a large scale, refrigeration is expensive, and therefore out of the question. So, "off with the germ". And the bran, well, that's chicken feed.

It was only during the 1940's that enrichment was considered, for what it's worth.

And so, with Progress, that bland sponge we call the Staff of Life has been whittled to a mere twig.



The B vitamins: our helpful friends

Since our breadstuffs and cereals are refined, no food rich with B vitamins is normally eaten daily. There are only four good sources -- liver, brewers' yeast, wheat germ, and rice polish. (These foods also contain other vitamins and minerals.)

There are some foods high in one or two B vitamins, "but to obtain our daily requirement of all of them from such foods is impossible."

When most B vitamins are adequate in the diet, intestinal bacteria can produce the rest of the B vitamins required if the proper bacteria are present. Lactic acid or lactic sugar, necessary for good bacteria, are provided by milk and yogurt. Even so, fat is essential before anything can grow. It has been found that diets high in meat and egg content but lacking milk and fat promote the

growth of bacteria which poison the system, discourage production of B vitamins, and accelerate aging. Milk and yogurt promote longevity.

Several B vitamins have been synthesized and can be obtained in the form of vitamin pills. However, B-complex tablets usually supply too little vitamin B₆ and pantothenic acid, and no cholin and inositol, while containing excess vitamin B₁₂. Also, each person's requirements varies from the next.

What is so important about B-complex vitamins?

First, the action of all B vitamins is synergistic, meaning that one or several increase the need for the others not supplied, and that all are needed or else the effect is more harmful than good.

And many of the conditions cited at the beginning of this article can be tra-

ced to a deficiency of one or more of the B vitamins (and a corresponding overconsumption of carbohydrates).

Inositol and cholin, two of the B vitamins, combine to form part of the structure of lecithin, a substance which in turn breaks up cholesterol so it is not deposited on the sides of the blood vessels (atherosclerosis), but rather passes quickly into the tissues.

When the diet is adequate, lecithin is produced by the liver with the help of enzymes containing vitamin B₆ and magnesium.

A deficiency in inositol also causes the hair to fall out, particularly in males indicating their requirement of the vitamin is greater than females. A deficiency also causes constipation, eczema, and abnormalities of the eye. The vitamin is concentrated in the lens of the

eye and in the heart muscles, indicating some role it must have in vision and heart action.

"The assumption usually is that cholin deficiencies do not exist because this vitamin can be formed in the body from the amino acid methionine, a part of all complete proteins. First, however, the protein intake must be so generous that 'excess' methionine is available, not needed to build or repair tissues. Secondly, vitamin B₁₂ and another B vitamin, folic acid, must be present as part of an enzyme essential in forming cholin from methionine. Any or all of these three nutrients may be inadequate. When cholin is deficient the kidneys become so damaged that nephritis is produced. The blood pres-

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... They help avoid schizophrenia

sure becomes high; albumin and often blood are lost in the urine; and, since lecithin cannot be formed without choline, the blood cholesterol soars far above normal.

"Vitamin B₆ is essential before the unsaturated fatty acid, linoleic acid, and the many amino acids from protein can be utilized by the body. Without it tissues cannot be built, lecithin cannot be synthesized, and blood cholesterol cannot be kept at a normal level."

Vitamin B₆ protects the body in many ways and appears particularly effective in preventing tooth decay and stopping kidney-stone formation, provided magnesium is also adequate.

"In animals an undersupply of vitamin B₆ allows so much xanthurenic acid to irritate the lining of the bladder that they develop bladder cancer; whether humans are similarly affected is not yet known."

Vitamin B₆ is also necessary for the brain to function normally. A lack of it produces convulsions similar to epileptic seizures.

The need for vitamin B₆ increases greatly during pregnancy and "the abnormalities common during pregnancy such as nausea, vomiting, anemia, headaches, nervousness, foot and leg cramps, hemorrhoids, retention of water, or edema, and even the convulsions of eclampsia have each been corrected by vitamin B₆."

"Since oral contraceptives mimic pregnancy, they too increase the vitamin B₆ requirement and frequently produce such deficiency symptoms as headaches, hemorrhoids, nausea, water retention, and painful eczema in and around the vagina. Even grand mal epilepsy and diabetes have been reported in women taking oral contraceptives."

SCHIZOPHRENIA and VITAMIN B₃

Vitamin B₃ or niacin deficiencies are responsible for pellegra. But Dr. Abram Hoffer of Saskatchewan was the first to discover a niacin deficiency was related to schizophrenia. With massive doses of niacin amide, vitamin C, and an adequate diet, the schizophrenic tendencies are reduced and kept under control. It is possible that schizophrenics have unusually high requirements for niacin, or that they may be unable to use this vitamin normally because of adrenal exhaustion (related to hypoglycemia).

Alcoholics also show a greater ability to stay sober when they eat an adequate diet together with massive doses of niacin and vitamin C.

Mental breakdowns such as schizophrenia and those associated with alcoholism, have been found to follow periods of extreme stress.

There are three B vitamins generally called the "anti-stress" vitamins. They appear unnecessary except when the body is subjected to stress, which in this

day and with the lifestyle of North Americans, is most of the time.

One of these is biotin. A lack of biotin produces eczema, baldness, heart abnormalities and lung infections. "If cancers are transplanted, they grow rapidly in biotin-deficient animals. Growth is extremely stunted in young animals; adults become emaciated; death comes quickly to both."

When biotin combines with avidin (a substance in raw egg white) in the intestinal tract, the biotin is prevented from reaching the blood. Biotin deficiencies for this reason result in mental depression, dry peeling skin, extreme fatigue, muscular pain, nausea, and distress around the heart. The mental depression became so intense in some volunteers in an experiment of biotin deprivation that it was described as "panic", and some developed suicidal tendencies.

Folic acid, another B vitamin, which is needed for cell division and for the production of DNA and RNA, hereditary substances, controls growth and healing. A folic acid deficiency produces large-cell anemia, fatigue, paleness, dizziness, mental depression, a greyish-brown skin pigmentation (also called "pregnancy cap"), and shortness of breath. Women given drugs that act as folic-acid antagonists have given birth to malformed and mentally retarded babies.

Both folic acid and biotin are necessary so that pantothenic acid, still another B vitamin, can be used.

Pantothenic acid is needed before sugar and fat can be turned into energy and so that PABA and choline can be used, and also for the synthesis of about 30 adrenal hormones. A deficiency produces male sterility and "females mis-

carry or give birth to malformed young whose eyes and brains are often damaged."

Pantothenic-acid deficiency is also largely responsible for low-blood sugar, or hypoglycemia, a tale in itself, which is characterized by constant exhaustion, dizziness, nervousness, headaches, and sometimes fainting.

STILL MORE B VITAMINS

There are more B vitamins than the ones discussed here. This is just a mere glimpse of the vital role nutrients play in keeping our bodies functioning. Just think of what we are missing when vitamins, minerals, and trace elements are refined out of our food.

Whole, natural foods are absolutely essential for the good health of all of us. And all of those not yet conceived.

Yet the problem is: how can we eat healthfully and cheaply today when the food industry controls so much?

Only an aware consumer and a revolution in the food industry, our eating habits, and our way of life can be the answer.

Labelling of food contents will soon be introduced, but what good will it do if we do not understand nutrition; if we do not know what nutrients we require; if we do not know what harm additives cause? And what about the nutrients NOT on the labels, the ones they have taken away?

There are other, better ways of eating if only we are prepared to change the way we eat now. For instance, we could easily adopt brewers' yeast into our diet.

As Adelle Davis says, "For all practical purposes, brewers' yeast is the cheapest and best source of the B vitamins for a person not under stress. In fact, more nutrients are more concentrated in yeast than in any other known food. The use of yeast alone could correct the majority of the world's nutritional problems: the proteinless meals of China and India; the B-vitamin needs in the Orient and the tropics; the iron starvation of women the world over; and the trace-mineral deficiencies of both sexes of all ages of every nationality."

Yeast can be grown in a few hours without acres of land or sweat of a laborer's brow, its nutritive value increased by the touch of a chemist's hand... Yeast contains almost no fat, starch, or sugar; its excellent protein sticks to your ribs, satisfies the appetite, increases your basal metabolism, and gives you pep to work off unwanted pounds."

Is it not time for the food industry to develop a conscience and a respect for its patrons, the Consumers?

The quotes in the above article are from *Let's Eat Right To Keep Fit* by Adelle Davis. The same information was present in other nutrition books, so it can be checked for correctness.



Sweet tooth? Beware of hypoglycemia

"How sweet it is" is not really so sweet.

Refined white sugar, a pure carbohydrate, is leading the nation to an energy crisis.

If energy were all we needed, sugar would be the perfect food. But our bodies also require vitamins, minerals, proteins, and fats. With an adequate diet, the body synthesizes its own sugar. In fact, one third of the protein we eat is turned into glycogen (sugar). How else do you suppose the cavemen survived?

Yet almost everything we normally eat today is sugar-sweetened. On the average we consume 1 1/3 teaspoons of sugar every 35 minutes every day, 365 days a year. That's 130 pounds of refined white sugar per person per year. We need some sugar, other wise we would die with convulsions.

But the body only requires two teaspoons of sugar in the blood to feed the brain and nervous system. The brain

is very sensitive to any drop below the two teaspoon level and "panics", inducing a craving for food (something sweet). Fine, but what do we eat but a piece of pie, with 18 teaspoons of sugar in it?

What happens to this excess potential energy? If we don't use it (which we don't because we sit on our butts all day), then it is stored in the body as FAT.

Or, it so overworks the pancreas and adrenal glands that paradoxically hypoglycemia, or "low-blood sugar", develops.

Its symptoms include fatigue, nervousness, irritability, foggy thinking, lack of concentration, short memory, depression, slowness, pains in the joints, and pains after eating.

Hypoglycemia can also be produced by a number of other deficiencies such as insufficient protein, B-complex vitamins as pantothenic-acid, and minerals

as potassium and chromium, nutrients necessary for efficient and maximum utilization of glycogen (sugar) in the body. These deficiencies result from eating overrefined and overprocessed foods that do not supply near enough nor the right kinds of nutrients to the body.

According to leading nutritionist Dr. Carlton Fredericks, who spoke at the Canadian-National Healthfood Dealers convention May 14, hypoglycemia is the root of many modern illnesses.

He says hypoglycemia "masquerades as a thousand different diseases", such as obesity, heart disease, asthma, schizophrenia, and more because most doctors do not recognize the nutritional deficiencies of their patients.

A mere change in diet rather than taking drugs would alleviate most of these "diseases".

In his research, Dr. Fredericks found that 60 percent of all schizophrenics,

autistic children, and overactive children, plus 25 percent of all asthmatics are hypoglycemic. Also, many people diagnosed as depressed or mentally disturbed and sent to psychiatrists and mental institutions really suffer from hypoglycemia.

Dr. Fredericks found these conditions can be arrested and usually cleared up or kept under control by treating the patients as hypoglycemics and improving their diets.

As testimony to this belief, Dr. Fredericks cited the case of his own son who for many years was asthmatic. Yet all the treatment of the doctors and all the drugs could not improve the boy's health.

Finally, based on his observations that whenever the boy did not eat he became pale, and that he craved salt and sugar, Dr. Fredericks found the boy was hypoglycemic.

When the boy's hypoglycemia was treated, the asthma disappeared.

A conversation with Jerry Saddleback

by Sheila Macdonald

Jerry Saddleback is a Cree Indian. Whatever else I might say about him, that is the most important single fact. Perhaps even labelling it as a "fact", as something attached to his person, is a little misleading, because Jerry Saddleback is his Indian-ness as no one not of a besieged people can be.

I was to interview him because he is a performer. Ever since he was five or six years old he has danced in Indian Festivals throughout Canada, the U.S. and Europe. At the end of this month he is going to Germany with his father and other members of his family.

He is known because he sings old Cree songs. The NFB recently completed a documentary about him and he has been asked to assist in the making of another film about Canadian Indians later this summer. He lived on the Smallboy camp for a few months but left to make a survey of the problems specific to poor Indians.

These are all reasons to single him out and gather together his story, but all his interaction with our culture seemed superficial... no... auxiliary to his ideal of living the old ways of the Indian people, hunting and living off the land.

Our conversation is not important because of the words that passed between us—we are neither great thinkers nor spokesmen for our cultures, but because I encountered Jerry Saddleback and found we were much the same. Yet within this sameness I discovered and accepted a qualitatively different perception of values.

Jerry Saddleback said it this way: "All nationalities have been given a

way of life that belongs to them... the Indians' way is for them... you have your own traditions. The Indian does not expect other nationalities to live like themselves."

Jerry Saddleback is a mystic, fascinated by the mythology of his own people and comparing them to the legends of other nationalities. How did the world begin and how will it end?

He told me stories: "It is said that our people came out of Asia across the Bering Strait, moving east and south across the Americas.

"According to our legends this is not so. The Creator made a man whose spirit was in pure harmony with Nature. He wandered among the creatures of the air, the streams, and the runners of the earth, and where he wandered the animals changed their shapes and became men... the duck-people, the bear-people, the salmon-people.

"All the people were one people and all spoke the same tongue."

And then he told how misfortune came to the People and they learned sorrow and anger and fear; and how they came to quarrel among themselves and discovered they no longer spoke the same language. But a small band of people had broken away when the quarrelling began and retained the old language. They became known as the Dodging-People, living an elusive wandering life.

Jerry Saddleback talked of music. "When I sit by myself I begin to sing the old Cree songs."

The songs began in imitation of the sounds of nature and are now passed down intact from generation to generation.

Jerry Saddleback is a reactionary. He sees all the good things that being an Indian means being rapidly obliterated by the overwhelming encroachment of white culture.

He is trying to build a barricade around himself by preserving the traditional ways. He would argue against the word "preserving", saying he lives the Indian life.

But what does being an Indian mean? I hesitate to make generalizations on the basis of one afternoon's meeting with one patently mystical native, but considering this was the content of most of our conversation I feel I must make an attempt.

Jerry Saddleback holds a profound belief in a creator who made him not as a ruler but in balance and harmony with all other creatures and plants. He sees the white man as trapped by his material possessions. The ideal is to live close to mother earth. The open fire, built of wood is to be preferred to the unreality of turning knobs on an electric stove to cook one's food.

IMAGE: These people are the spiritual brokers of St. Francis of Assisi who saw all things as the manifestation of the joy and grace of God.

Jerry Saddleback spoke of a strong true faith that there will be a place for the Indian at the end of time. He only asks that he can pass this faith on to his children.

He emphasizes that the ceremonies shown to other nationalities are only part of the culture and much is not spoken of.

He prays the old prayers that have

passed down for generations.

I asked if someone from outside could be taught the Indian way of life. He answered that perhaps one who believed in it strongly would be taken into the community.

Practically, Jerry Saddleback's ideals mean living directly off the land in the summer. He hopes to build a log cabin in the bush "with no path leading to it and one comes to it by no specific way." (Buffalo skins are hard to find these days.)

So much has changed. So much has been lost. It is no longer possible to live the old ways.

Jerry Saddleback is left looking backwards and the present leaves him with only a shadow in his grasp.

Perhaps one meaning of the reservation in the terms of our culture is as a way of saying, we have made it impossible for you to survive or live as your father lived but we still think it is important that another way of life other than our own still exists. And so we will build a wall around you and you can live in the past.

We have failed even in that patronizing concession. The trees are cut down, the game vanishes. It is no longer possible to be an Indian.

But the young radical Indians are not crying "Give us back our past" but "We are taking our future".

The Indian culture is not a static unchanging memory but the way of a people now, who must fight to be and become what they are, not what they were.

There appears to be a contradiction in my thinking. To be able to choose and protect an alternate way of living to a white culture, the Indian must become powerful in white cultural terms.

But so often this seems to mean he must turn away from his own traditions to leave the land, to become educated in the concrete city. If 95 percent of all native students fail to complete high school it is because it is inconsistent with the reality of their immediate values.

Perhaps it is in this seeming contradiction we find the spearhead of the real Indian culture.

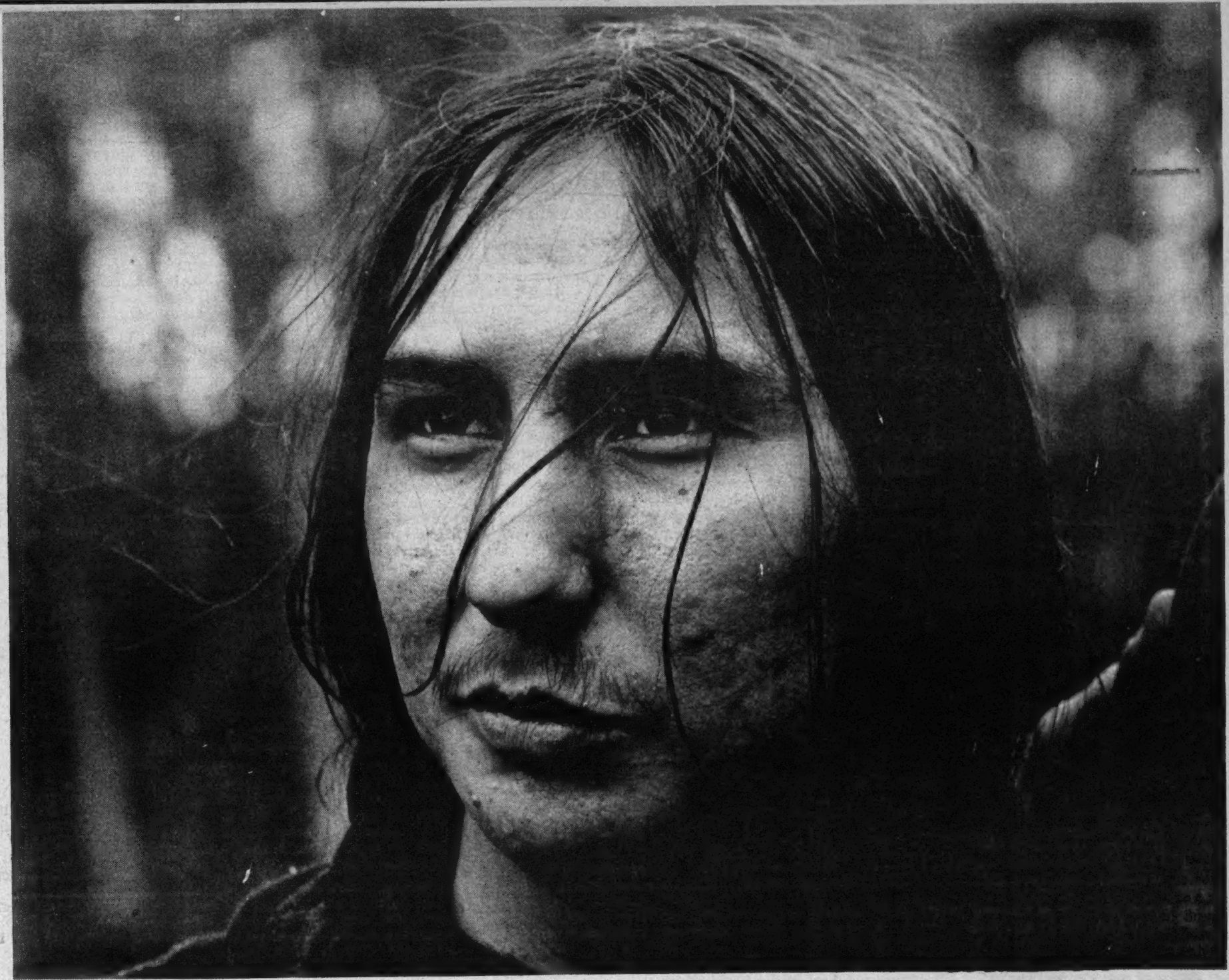
Being an Indian today means looking for new tools of survival that are not contrary to the inherited values.

If Jerry Saddleback is representative of the REAL Indian culture, he chose his way of life not because it is his past but because he believes it is true to himself.

But I am not sure. I remember him saying that all he hoped for was that some of the old ways would be passed onto the children. Clinging to a static traditional way for the sake of the past when the world those values grew out of has disappeared seems a sure way for the whole Indian tradition to crumble into a purely parasitic un-society and eventually completely disappear.

And they have so much we must learn.





... And a social visit at Hobbema



The girl on the right is Karen Roasting. I had come to her house to ask (for the twentieth time) "I am looking for Jerry Saddleback. Do you have any idea where I could find him?"

(I had gotten that far only by following a blue truck with continuously flashing tail lights through a maze of north and westward roads.

I had asked at a cafe just off the highway where Jerry Saddleback might be. I was told that he had been there a minute ago (while I was in a phone booth) with his wife and father's friend from Edmonton.

They had gone (perhaps) to his wife's mother's home in the father's friend's yellow cab. But I'd never be able to find my way there. Blessed be the assistance of blue trucks.)

Before I was halfway to the front of the Roasting's, Karen's mother tumbled out of the house with, it seemed, a half-dozen tangle-haired, wide-eyed small Indians.

Oh, Jerry Saddleback had just been there a minute ago, but had gone down the road to visit a lady. No, this lady didn't have a telephone. Where did she live? Well, perhaps someone from here could take you.

Karen sat in the front seat of the car - close to the door. - "Which way, Karen." And she would indicate right or left.

The Yellow Cab was there. Karen burst out of the car to greet her friends. And yes, Jerry Saddleback was inside.

I am used to being met on business situations, in an office, or at

least being asked to wait in a hallway. But here, I opened the door and stumbled into a family gathering. I felt graceless, rude, an intruder.

But it was not so. I sat beside Joe Saddleback, Jerry's father. He asked why I wanted to interview his son. "Why don't you interview me." And he told me of his travels in Europe and the Indian festivals.

The photographer was taking pictures of Jerry outside, beside the weather-worn remains of a log cabin. Two dogs bounded around joyfully and Karen and her friends giggled when the photographer turned to them.

There was no tension or embarrassment except perhaps on my part.

Later, I went in the Yellow Cab with the Saddleback's and talked to Jerry in his house.

He is a slight man with a gentle voice: I had to sit on the floor beside his chair to hear all he said. We talked of myths and dreams and music. There were long periods of silence as I felt what he was saying.

Joe Saddleback sat sternly and silently a few feet away, seemingly not aware of us, but noting all we said. It is strange to think of him as Jerry's father, with his enormous belly and strong frame. He was dressed in a blue suit and red shirt. Long black hair was bound in red flannel under a straw hat. When he joined our conversation showed a shrewd sense of humor.

It was a good afternoon. Someday I will return.

STANFIELD SPEAKS

by Judy Samoil

Being Canadian is in

"We reject the ghetto mentality in the same way that we reject the melting pot mentality," stressed Opposition Leader Robert Stanfield Sunday. Instead, he said, "We favour the mosaic approach."

Speaking at the closing banquet of the Canadian Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's convention, Mr. Stanfield dealt critically with the Liberal government's revised immigration laws but indicated agreement with its proposed program to promote multiculturalism.

He criticized the government for moving too slowly to plug the immigration loophole until after the election was over, and then doing so in such a heavy-handed manner that innocent people were hurt.

"They went from a policy that discriminated against those playing by the intent of the rules to a process that has been in all too many cases severe and inhumane," said Mr. Stanfield.

The Conservative party, he added, "is pledged to clean up the mess and the conflicts that now exist in our immigration system, and to do so in a humane way."

Mr. Stanfield also suggested that all immigrants should be expected to learn one of the official languages and given full opportunity to participate actively in Canadian life by being given aid to acquire educational credits or skills.

Increased protection of a citizen's

rights was recommended so that all Canadians -- whether native-born or naturalized -- would have equal rights; legally, socially, economically, culturally and politically. To this end he advocates the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission to deal with individual rights in such fields as labour, housing or status of women.

Such a commission would not be in conflict with the courts but would be invaluable in promoting human rights through the study of matters such as questions appearing on census forms and place of birth information required on passports.

Mr. Stanfield noted that such a commission would also be helpful in removing from the statutes all remaining distinctions between native and naturalized Canadians. "We trust that Canada comes first in the minds of all this country's citizens, and there should be no such distinction made in Canadian law," he said.

Regarding multiculturalism, Mr. Stanfield summarized his party position: "Diversity of origins, customs, religions, dress, languages, literature and music is a precious Canadian asset. Retention and enhancement of these contributions to our society should be given every reasonable assistance," he said.

Although he recognizes that "you cannot buy or legislate cultural activity and harmony", he welcomes the proposed nat-

ional conference of ethnic organizations (which he would prefer to meet annually rather than every two years) and the formation of a Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism.

The latter he had previously envisioned as about one-third the proposed 100 member size, and with regional ethnic representatives elected to it from the ethnic conference. Mr. Stanfield further feels that the "Council should have an input in making recommendations to the Minister regarding individual grant applications."

"... the increased allocation of funds for multicultural centres is the kind of thing that should have long since been done," he said, referring as well to financial assistance for projects in the areas of radio and television, folk festivals, theatre, literature and crafts, among others.

Mr. Stanfield noted that much more can be done and criticized government sponsored media for not doing more. "The National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation should certainly be exhibiting a greater awareness of the diverse backgrounds of our settlers and immigrants."

Decreased postal rates for the ethnic press and the establishment of an ethnic press service bureau independent of government control were other means he suggested to actively promote multiculturalism.

Some days are worse than others

You would probably never notice him in a crowd. Even if you walked past him you would likely think to yourself that he looked like --uh, somebody important.

Robert Stanfield -- a name that conjures up a definite image in the minds of many. A low-key politician, sometimes stumbling frustratingly through a comment to the press, yet nevertheless the Honourable Leader of the Opposition and head of the Conservative party.

In Edmonton this past weekend on party business and to speak at the closing banquet of the National Convention of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Businessmen's Federation, Mr. Stanfield made no startling announcements but merely reiterated his party's position on multiculturalism.

Before speaking at the banquet Sunday evening, he was available to the press for a brief session in the afternoon. There wasn't exactly a crowd representing the media, but the major television stations were there, someone from an Edmonton daily newspaper, and POUND-MAKER.

Accompanied by a flurry of activity, Mr. Stanfield entered the room. The members of the press, who had been lounging casually about, suddenly stood up and snapped to attention. Seen in such mediocre surroundings, Mr. Stanfield had little of the aloofness commonly associated with politicians and dignitaries.

He is surprisingly younger looking -- a slight figure that seems much shorter than his television image. No longer is he just a bush league politician who escaped from a backwoods province and somehow made it big. He is a politician with a capital P, a person who chooses his words with care so they mean at once something and yet nothing.

The session that afternoon was not a true news conference, where members of the media take turns throwing questions at their target. This was instead a press availability session in which each media representative was granted a miniature interview with Mr. Stanfield.

There was an intense feeling of impersonality as Mr. Stanfield was ushered to his position in front of the television cameras. Obviously there was no thought given to whether or not he really wanted to do that sort of thing right then, or if he cared anything for these meaningless interviews.

There were no preliminaries -- no "How are you today, are you enjoying your visit?". Instead, the inter-

viewer plopped himself down and began his questions. The questions, and their resulting answers, were carefully thought out and, most importantly, designed not to be upsetting. When finished, the interviewer merely nodded his head put away the microphone and walked away.

His place was taken by the next interviewer, and the same ritual acted out again. The only difference was in the CBC French interview, characterized by Mr. Stanfield's halting French and, at one point, his inability to complete a sentence.

The minute the television crews had finished they hurriedly packed up and left, perhaps to something more important.

With them safely out of the way the newspaper reporters could take their turn. Unlike the royal treatment afforded the television crews, the reporters had to be content with sharing Mr. Stanfield and his attention for the ten or so minutes left in the session.

MULTICULTURALISM

In light of the convention's concern with multiculturalism, and the government's announcement of grants to promote it, a logical place to start seemed to be what the Conservatives felt should be done for multiculturalism.

The government's proposals are appropriate ways to implement the retention and development of various cultures in Canada today, said Mr. Stanfield. He feels, however, that we can go further. (It would be more helpful, for example, to assist immigrants to learn English or French -- because those are the languages they need to get along in their new communities.)

Mr. Stanfield sharply criticized the Liberals for their behaviour with respect to the new immigration laws. The government supported one policy before the election, then suddenly clamped down -- there was a sudden reversal in policy, he said.

Canada is not a country of just two cultures, emphasizes Mr. Stanfield. It is a cultural mosaic, which is of great benefit to Canada. We all accept the principle of multiculturalism, he continued, but it comes down to actively supporting it.

Multiculturalism is important particularly because of the Official Languages Bill, he said. It is important that non-English or French not think they are third-class citizens, that they are not contributing to Canada.

If the government had accepted and implemented a program of multiculturalism then (when the Official Languages Bill was passed), it would have avoided the misunderstanding by those not of French or British origin.

Mr. Stanfield does not foresee rescinding of the Official Languages Bill so that French and English would no longer be the official languages, although he does feel that the other languages should be recognized more. According to him, the ethnic leaders accept the two official languages.

The government's proposal for the creation of a Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism meets with approval from Mr. Stanfield, who sees it as having a real advisory role regarding choice of projects. He feels this would ensure a coherent program, not just a series of grants, and emphasizes that government control be kept to a minimum.

One difficulty Mr. Stanfield does see in a program of multicultural aid is the danger that the government might attempt to buy the favour of ethnic groups. But this is no reason to refrain from such a policy, he adds. Rather, we must set up safeguards.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH

On the issue of the federal government's Opportunities for Youth program Mr. Stanfield was not on such sure ground, pausing for several seconds before answering.

The difficulty is to have it related to the continuing priorities of the regions he said. Every community has projects for which it is short of funds -- who is best suited to know the priorities, he questioned?

Basically the problem is whether, as a continuing program in a country as diverse as Canada, decisions about projects are better made in Ottawa or locally.

Mr. Stanfield is personally not ready to accept OFY as a permanent program. He suggests that if the federal government has the money it could give consideration to further allocation of funds. Alternatively, he wonders whether it should put the money in the hands of provincial and municipal governments to distribute as they felt was necessary.

By then the interview was over. Mr. Stanfield was much more relaxed than he had been during his sessions before the television cameras. Now he could retreat and relax until the banquet that evening.

Help and stuff

ARTS & CRAFTS

Free University North (F. U. N.)
488-3710 9917-116 St.
Cultural Development Branch (Prov. Govt.)
229-3470 11th Floor, CN Tower
Edmonton Art Gallery
429-6781
Parks & Recreation, City of Edmonton
424-0211, Ext. 419 10th Floor, CN

CHILD CARE - ADOPTION

South Edmonton Regional Office, Dept. of
Health and Social Development
433-4411
West Edmonton Regional Office
484-7742

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Area 12 Action Group
439-3669 9758-88 Ave.
Area 13 Co-ordinating Council
4661144 6226 Fulton Road
Boyle Street Community Services Co-Op
424-4106 10348-96 St.
Citizenship Development Branch, State Dept.
425-6730 9828-104 Ave.
Edmonton Social Planning Council
424-0331 10006-107 St.
Hardisty Drop-In Centre
469-0423 10535-62 St.
Human Resources Development Authority
429-2602 #206, 10025-108 St.
Indian Affairs Branch (Fed. Govt.)
425-5639 27th Floor, CN Tower
Jasper Place Community Services Centre
4897794 15626-100A Ave.
Metis Association of Alberta
452-9550 #303-10405-100 Ave.
Social Service Dept., City of Edmonton
425-5270 6th Floor, CN Tower
West Ten (West 10?)
4826511 12225-105 Ave.

COMPLAINTS

Better Business Bureau
482-2341 11765 Jasper Ave.
Industrial Claims Consultant
454-5969 12215-135 Ave.
Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
423-2251 729 Centennial Building
Landlord & Tenant Advisory Board
424-0521 10237-98 St.

COUNSELLING

Alcoholics Anonymous
422-2764
Point 3 Project
488-3033 10029-116 St.
Project Recovery
488-1018 10344-121 St.
Alexander Ross Society
434-3302
Debtors Assistance Board
423-7361 102A Ave & 97 St.
(Court House)

Emergency Clinic
482-1581 220 Le Marchand Mansion
M. O. V. E. (Assistance to Unwed Mothers)
482-4276 9917-116 St.

DAY CARE

Beverly Day Care Centre
477-1151 223, 116 Ave. - 34 St.
Community Day Nursery
424-3730 9641-102A ave.
Downtown Day Care Centre
424-1793 10031-109 St.
Glengarry Day Care Centre
475-2151 13315-89 St.
Jasper Place Day Care
489-2243 15608-104 Ave.
Primrose Place Day Care
466-3903 85 St. - 95 Ave.
Student Union & Community Day Care
432-1245 8917-112 St.
West End Day Care
452-4145 9915-148 St.

EDUCATION

Preschool
Greer Circle Preschool
434-7837 11460-60 Avenue
Londonderry Child Development Centre
475-6335 13423-61 St.
MacKay Creative Play Co-operative
475-1253 8735-132 Ave.

Adult
Alberta College
429-2851 10041-101 St.
Alberta Vocational Centre
423-3531 10215-108 St.
Edmonton Rehabilitation Society
482-4416 10215-112 St.

General
Edmonton Public School Board
429-5621 10010-107A Ave.
Edmonton Catholic School System
429-7631 9807-106 St.
Free University North (FUN)
488-3710 9917-116 St.

ENVIRONMENT

Alberta Fish & Game Association
439-4246 #212, 8631-109 St.
Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group
423-1163 10303-107 St.
Environment Conservation Authority
423-2247 9912-107 St.
Pollution Control Div., Dept. of Environ
425-1130 10049-104 St.
Say: Tomorrow Opened Pollution
423-7912 9917-116 St.

FAMILY PLANNING

Edmonton Birth Control & Abortion Referral
9231-87 St.

Planned Parenthood Association
433-8220 Box 4022
University Health Service
439-4991 (U of A)
Birthright
423-2852 10039-113 St.
M. O. V. E. (Assistance to Unwed Mothers)
482-4276 9917-116 St.
Threshold Group Home for Unwed Mothers
488-9198 9918-112 St.

FREE FOOD

Bissell Centre
423-2285 9560-103A Ave.
Canadian Native Friendship Centre
488-4991 10176-117 St.
Family Services Dept., Sally Ann
424-6924 #2, 9656 Jasper Ave.
Marian Centre
424-3544 10928-98 St.
Operation Friendship
424-4106 10348-96 St.
Women's Overnight Shelter
424-5768 10218-108 St.

HOSTELS

Bissell Men's Centre
424-1728 9560-103A Ave.
Canadian Youth Hostel Association
439-3089 10922-88 Avenue
Edmonton Central Hostel Organization
(E. C. H. O.)
424-4648 10124-99 St.
Single Men's Hostel
423-3402 10014-109A Avenue
Women's Overnight Shelter
424-5768 10218-108 St.
Y. M. C. A.
424-8047 10030-102A Ave.
Y. W. C. A.
422-8176 10032-103 St.

HOUSING

Canative Housing
488-6131 10176-117 St.
Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549
Handicapped Housing Society
433-4937 10015-82 Ave.
Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-op
484-2883 #505, 10883 Sask. Drive

LEGAL SERVICES

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties
Association
429-1608 10006-107 St.
Legal Aid Society of Alberta
423-3311 10136-100 St.
Native Counselling Services of Alberta
423-2141 #324, 10010-105 St.
Office of the Ombudsman
423-2251 729 Centennial Building

Student Legal Services
432-4241 Law Centre, U. of A.
POLITICAL GROUPS

Social Credit League of Alberta
9974 Jasper Ave. 424-0568
New Democratic Party
429-0797 10361-97 St.
Communist Party of Canada
422-4797
Room 1, 9642 Jasper (above Jerry's cafe)
Progressive Conservative Association
422-6636 3rd Floor, 9912-103 St.
Liberal Party
422-1971 2nd Floor, 10026-105 St.
Anti-Bolshevik Youth League
432-7353

SOCIAL ACTION

Action Group of the Disabled
435-1790 10003-107 St.
Alberta Federation of Labour
454-6307
Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties
Association
429-1608 10006-107 St.
Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group
423-1163 10006-107 St.
Edmonton Social Planning Council
424-0331 10006-107 St.
Humans on Welfare
424-7924 9676 Jasper Ave.
Pensioners Concerned
Box 5882, Station 1, Edmonton

Mosquito Cont. from p. 4

Although Department of the Environment officials are highly skeptical of the harmful effects to wildlife by the malathion used, dead birds have been found in sprayed areas of British Columbia. Complaints have also been made in Alberta concerning its effects on birds, particularly the purple martin.

In Alberta, where there are over forty different species of mosquitoes, only a few which do not bite man, one cannot expect quick and easy results from spraying only.

Source reduction involving the "covering of a large area is necessary and only when this is done can results be expected to improve in each successive year", emphasizes Dr. Hocking.

Until this is done here are suggestions on how to deal with mosquitoes: keep still--since mosquitoes are attracted by movement--wear light coloured cotton clothing, and use a good repellent. Meta diethyl-toluamide, one of the best materials and a main ingredient of many commercial repellents, can be bought cheaply in bulk and can be used undiluted.

Better yet, build a bird house to attract a colony of purple martins, each of which is said to eat a quarter of a million mosquitoes a season.

Sincerely,
Victor Benesch

Hostel evolution

cont. from pp. 13

has been content to dole out funds for three months every summer for a summer urban hostel program, thereby averting the many unpleasant consequences of having between 5 and 500 potentially dangerous young people per city per night wandering Canada's urban streets with no food and no place to stay.

As hitch-hiking, and perhaps to an even greater extent hostelling, become accepted means of travelling across Canada, the year 'round demand for good cheap hostels is steadily mounting.

The Canadian Youth Hostel Association couldn't meet this demand for years to come and private enterprise has shown a marked reluctance to enter areas of enterprise such as cheap youth hostels, where the red ink shows up more commonly in the ledger than the black ink. That leaves the government.

Fine. Why not? If they can do it in Europe, we can do it here.

So, across Canada, provincial associations of youth hostels and those interested in their maintenance are springing up. These associations will be

primarily concerned with two areas: establishing a network of year 'round youth hostels; and getting the federal government to foot most of the bill.

And the federal government will foot the bill. Once some minimum requirements established by the Secretary of State's Department are met (the 50 cent users fee, whether intentionally or not, is the first of these), Canada will have a federal government funded cross-country system of youth hostels, each independent from the rest, but all knit together by their provincial associations, that will operate all year.

So, on all fronts, it seems that hostels are coming of age. The reduction of CHAOS's importance and resulting emergence of the individual hostels are both natural evolutionary steps within the context of Edmonton's street scene.

At the same time it is a necessary prelude to their inclusion in an effective Alberta Hostel Society that will insure their ultimate emergence, perhaps not in the same form or places, as year 'round government financed youth hostels.

city hostel

The older transients won't be using the hostels: "They'll be hitting the campgrounds and provincial parks."

Said Mr. Holland, "We're trying to discourage hostel use by locals. There are about 10,000 a summer coming through who need the help; we just can't afford to deal with local kids."

The total budget for the hostel program this year is about \$42,000. That's down \$5,000 to \$37,000 from last year. It consists of: \$10,000 from the city for the rent of hostels and office space for C. H. A. O. S.; \$10,000 from the province to pay for the food used by the Pot-Luck Feed-In; and, \$20,000 to \$22,000 from the federal government for salaries.

As is the case every year, the hostels still need equipment and supplies that are beyond the abilities of their budget to pay for. While 150 bunks have been shipped from Ottawa for use in the hostels, "we're really in need of old furniture, blankets, small mattresses; and the campground needs wash racks, basins, tents, general camping equipment like that," said Mr. Holland.

C. H. A. O. S. itself is also looking

cont. from pp. 12

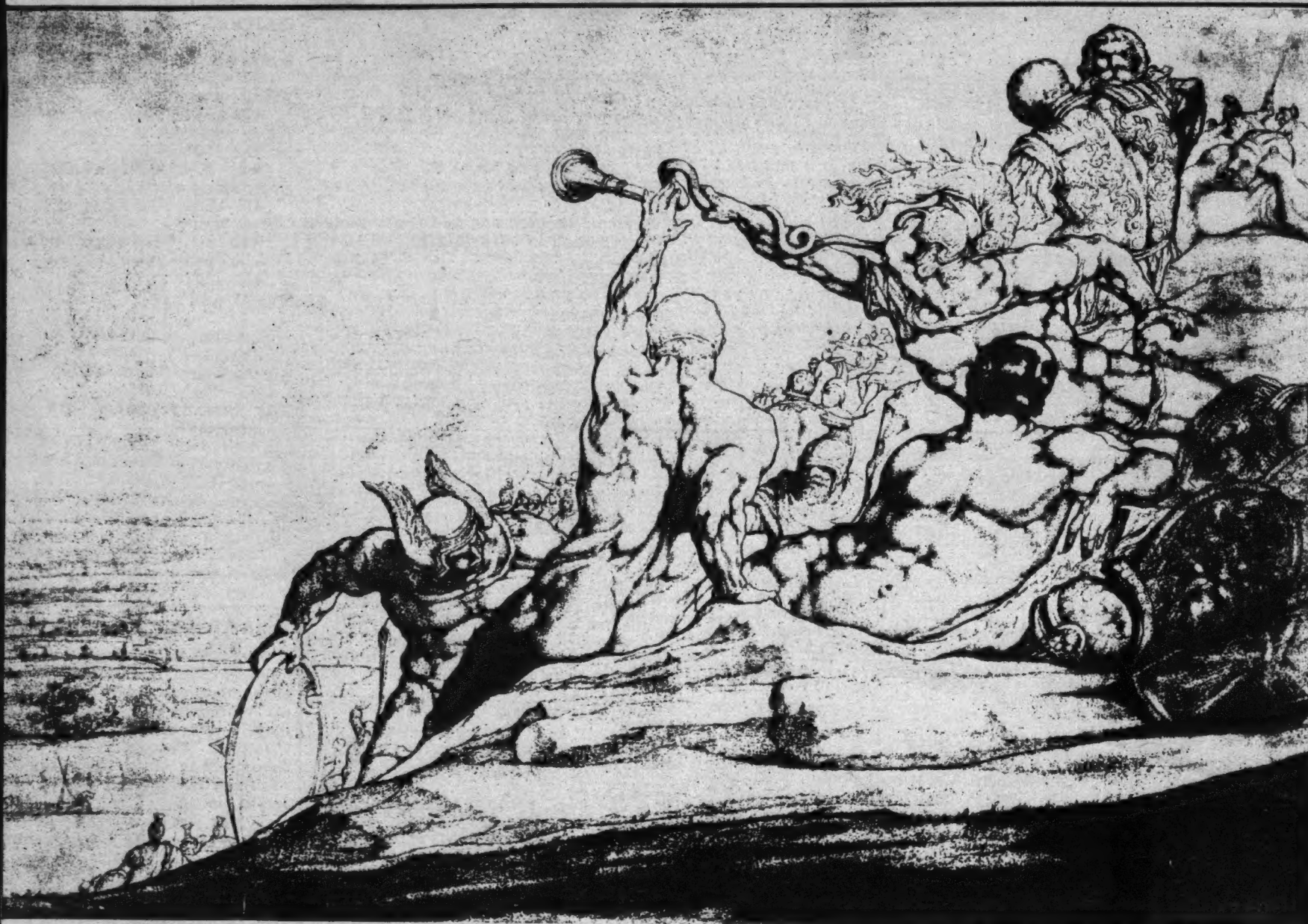
for volunteers who would be willing to operate the phones and do general office work.

Anyone with spare time or supplies is asked to call Y. O. U. at 424-4648. There is one rather exotic new idea that Mr. Holland and some of his counterparts in other western provinces are thinking about. They want to establish a telephone network among the major hostels in western Canada and eventually all of Canada to relay information on the general movement of the transient population, sort of a transient DEW line that will enable one part of the country to know when to expect a large influx of travellers by finding out what is happening in adjacent areas.

As far as future plans for the Edmonton hostel program go, it is already a member of the new Alberta Hostel Society but beyond that "we're trying to get to a self-sufficient hostel position," said Mr. Holland.

"We might have one hostel for the winter," he said, "where we'd try to get a recycling program together to support ourselves; also run an employment program that would tie in through Odd Job."

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